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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE PARTY MOVEMENT.

ALTHOUGH the judicious intervention of the Whitsuntide recess may have caused a lull in the public feeling with regard to the late proceedings in Parliament, which resulted ignominiously, as we think, for the character of Parliament, it is hardly possible that an event so striking can be allowed to pass away without leaving some strong impressions on the country. It may be the cue on all sides in the House of Commons to touch very tenderly, if it is touched at all, on a matter which no one concerned in it can look back upon with satisfaction; but the political mind of the country must be really under the influence of a moral chloroform if it does not mark and digest what has occurred, and remember it when a day of national retribution arrives. While deprecating in every sense, and for many reasons, a premature dissolution of the present Parliament, it is with reluctance we feel compelled to confess that never did a House of Commons more headstrongly and rashly tempt such a sentence. In few words and simple, what was the situation? A weak, wavering, and, in an immediate sense, a peccant Government, in an extremity brought on by sheer fatuity and indiscretion, saved from the midst of a disorganised Liberal

party, partly by the clever debating of temporary deserters from the Opposition, and partly by the fears and prayers of a large number of that party itself. Surely constituencies will one day give a good account of those helpless individuals who for a whole week were made the playthings and the tools of rival influences, who wandered about not knowing where to rest, shuffling here and cutting there, and making up their minds and combining, only to create at last a Parliamentary ridicule. Very painfully to the eyes of those who not long ago thought that they had detected in the present House of Commons the germs of an approach to real representative government in this country was observed the falling away, and scattering to an extent almost inconceivable, of the Liberal party. It is wounding to one's self-complacency to witness the utter failure of a prediction which, like most others, was founded on a combination of facts and circumstances. And most unpleasant of all is the contrast between the Opposition and the gentlemen whose fortune it now is to sit behind the Treasury benches. By whatever name they may choose to be called, Tories, Conservatives, or Progressive Conservatives—whatever may be their principles, their hopes, and their intentions on this occasion—

they had at least one merit: they were a party, and acted like a party. United, well-disciplined, daring, and resolute, they did their work (which, after all, was but negative, for they had but to look out and cheer lustily the arguments in their favour which came from amidst the ranks of their opponents) steadily and with proportionate effect. It was proved to demonstration that, as at present constituted, the Liberal section of the House is no match for the supporters of Government. As a party move, then, the late proceedings were an utter failure. However well and justly conceived, it was ill constructed, ill managed, ill ended.

The sudden reuniting of incompatibilities in the person of Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston, which it was supposed would carry everything before it, was too much of an impromptu; there was not time for the newly-joined sections of this piece of political mosaic to harden into fusion; the cement was not dry when the strain was put upon it. On the whole, then, it is clear that in this contest Parliament has lost infinitely, but it is by no means certain that the public has not on the whole gained. It may seem a paradox to assert that a country governed by representative institutions is a gainer by a failure, however temporary, in those institutions to carry out their objects; but many a seeming paradox



CONSECRATION OF THE NEW BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



when grasped closely is found to contain the seeds of sound argumentation and reasonable deduction.

In the first place, it is to be hoped that we have gained the remainder of the Session for the real business of the country. There are several matters, social and domestic, with regard to which all parties might concur, and which might well be dealt with in the remainder of the period which vital custom has assigned to the legislation of each year. Above all, there is the enormously-important, the pressing, subject of India. It is true that, perhaps, the most palpable gain of recent events—the one that experience will prove to be as useful as any—is the deposition of Lord Ellenborough from the Ministry for India; and, although at the present moment no one knows who is to supply his place, yet, under any circumstances, it is fearful to contemplate the absolute committal of the destinies—the critical, anxious destinies—of that empire, with the home Government in a state of transition and the troubles in Bengal still unsettled—to the hands of a Government which has shown itself so incapable of manipulating that great subject, either in principle or detail. We would earnestly counsel Parliament, while it is yet time, to re-establish the governmental system of that vast dependency on a firm basis, and to construct within it a real workable machinery. It should be remembered that the Ministry have cast the responsibility of any measure for the future regulation of Indian affairs on the House of Commons: they do not positively profess any principle with regard to it, and they scarcely enunciate the outline of a plan. If the Legislature wishes to redeem its reputation for common sense or common prudence, it will, in a philosophical spirit and with practical action, set about this business, delay in which is fraught with the most momentous consequences; and if they are thus wise they will not only have done good service to the country, but they will be able to state to their constituencies that the Session has not been altogether thrown away—a statement the value of which to each member personally, looking to things as they now exist, need, we imagine, be only hinted at to be appreciated.

Again. Surely it is impossible to suppose that the experience of the last few weeks will be thrown away on the Liberal party. It cannot be but that what has passed must act as a warning, and operate as an instruction. Already the consequences of the want of unity in that party have become apparent. Mr. Disraeli has met his constituents in Buckinghamshire, and in triumphant language has declared that the late contest was one between the Government and a cabal, and that the country—the country, mind—has unequivocally declared in favour of the Ministry; and this he boldly asserts at a moment when he does not venture to avow a scintilla of the policy of that Ministry. But there is no mistaking his tone. There are, moreover, not wanting indications elsewhere of what that policy is to be, which is comprehended under the doubtful phrase of Conservative progress; and, perhaps not without reason, he reckons for that future within which the continuance of his Government may be comprised, on the supposed baseless structure of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Although in the earlier part of these remarks we deemed it necessary to characterise the conduct of that party in the manner we believe to have been deserved, we are still anxious to hope and believe that the error which has been committed is capable of being repaired. It may be repaired by the earnest and untiring watchfulness of the Ministry during its renewed existence, an existence caught from the disunion of its opponents, and not from its own inherent strength, and which, therefore, still depends on the action of the majority of the House of Commons. It may be repaired by a sedulous effort to remove the opprobrium from the Liberal party in Parliament of its being said to be a disorganised body, doubtfully rallying round a few half-trusted leaders. It is yet in the hands and in the power even of the present House of Commons to resuscitate and consolidate the great Liberal party. There is yet time and opportunity for them to throw off the apathy and to struggle out of the stagnation which seems to have pervaded them as a party, so far, at least, as the rational and steady enunciation and vindication of their principles are concerned. They have already, though, as we think, not in the most judicious manner, taught a lesson to those who hold the position of leaders among them; it is yet in their power to school those leaders in a wiser spirit, and, by more effectual means, into a sense of the necessity of widening the basis of their duties, and enlarging the principles on which their operations are founded. They can teach those leaders that, if they wish to be in fact what they are in name, they must not halt, or linger, or turn back in the cause they have adopted; that they must not give up to cliques and circles—and, to speak plainly, to families—what was meant for the country at large; that personal objects must yield to what may be called party, but by which we mean, as we speak of the party of progress and improvement, to national requirements. We repeat that, notwithstanding all that has occurred, great as has been the shock to confidence in Parliamentary Liberalism, we believe that it is not beyond the reach of the existing House of Commons to retrieve its position, if it be only wise in time, and do not wilfully trifle with that trust which a generous country is still ready to bestow upon them. The House of Commons is yet young, scarcely beyond its infancy; and we are hopeful to think that its faults and shortcomings are the result of its not having reached its years of discretion. Let the Liberal majority fall back in spirit and in truth on public opinion, and from thence they will surely derive that strength and that momentum which will once more set them afloat on the great stream of aspiration and advancement, which is the fertilising current of a free and energetic country. By the adoption of a broader and bolder policy on the part of all the component sections of the Liberal party, by the leaders as well as by the led, a few months may prove that the mistake of the recent Parliamentary proceedings, although it may have given the present occupants of the Treasury benches an extension of their lease of place, will not have added to their power while they are in place, and still less contribute to their permanence as a Government. And thus, once more, may present loss be turned into future gain.

MEXICO.—Advices at New Orleans from Mexico are to the 4th inst. The speedy downfall of the Zuloaga Government is indicated. Vidaurri's force had won one of the hardest battles ever fought in the country. Zuloaga is reported to be distressed for the want of money. Suarez, the Constitutional President, was warmly welcomed at Vera Cruz.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE Rev. George Lynch Cotton, D.D., Head Master of Marlborough School, was consecrated on Thursday, the 13th inst. (Ascension Day), at Westminster Abbey, Bishop of the vacant see of Calcutta. There were present at the consecration, besides the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Salisbury, St. Asaph, St. David's, Llandaff, Montreal, and Fredericton. The ceremony was most imposing as the procession moved down the centre aisle, and a congregation crowded in every available part of the Abbey.

Mr. Turlie presided at the organ, and performed, on the entrance of the procession, the occasional overture of Handel. The prayers were chanted by the Rev. Precentor Haden. The first lesson was read by the Ven. Archdeacon Bentinck, Senior Canon, and the second lesson by the Very Rev. the Dean. The Communion Service was read conjointly by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and the Bishop of St. David's—the Bishop of Oxford reading the Epistle, and the Bishop of St. David's the Gospel; after which the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Head Master of Harrow, preached the consecration sermon, as it is usually called, from the 16th chapter of St. Mark, v. 20—"And they went forth and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following." After fully expatiating on the labours and zeal of the Apostles in disseminating the first principles of Christianity, the preacher adverted to the personal example of the day in his old friend and acquaintance of twenty years' duration, then about to be consecrated to the highest position in his Church. In the future government of India, he observed, there would be need of great firmness, and withal of the most delicate moderation, in dealing with the native population. There was required at this particular time for the see of Calcutta a clergyman of no extreme views on either side of the religious controversies of the day, but a faithful and judicious advocate of the plain and simple truths of Christianity, in whose character should be blended a sincerity of opinion and mildness of disposition consistent with the requirements of a successor to one who had proved himself so eminently good as had the late Dr. Wilson in the important charge which the new Bishop was about to undertake.

At the close of the sermon the Bishop designate was conducted to one of the adjoining chapels, whence he returned wearing his rochet, and was then presented by the Bishops of London and Salisbury to the Archbishop, when the consecration service commenced. After the usual questions had been submitted at the close of the Litany, and the Bishop designate having duly and canonically replied thereto, he retired to the chapel, and assumed the full episcopal habit, whence returning to the presence of the Archbishop, the Bishops, and congregation, the service was completed.

Afterwards the Holy Communion was administered to upwards of 400 persons, the effect of which, when so many dignitaries of the Church were officiating, was deeply and solemnly appreciated.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

It is said that there will be three sets of invitations sent out from Fontainebleau: the first set, already dispatched, includes Lord Cowley, M. de Kisseleff, the Duc de Rivas, Fuad Pacha, &c. The Queen of Holland remains at Fontainebleau till the end of this week, when she proposes returning to Paris, and remaining there incognito for a week previous to her departure. The last ball given to her Majesty at the Tuileries was rather select than numerous, and some innovations were introduced in the selection of the apartments, the arrangement of the supper, &c. The ball terminated at three o'clock with a monster cotillon, in which the Emperor, Empress, and Queen of Holland took part. The departure of the Court thins Paris considerably, and few more fêtes are likely to take place.

M. de Mercy, condemned to death for killing a brother-officer unfairly in a duel, has had the sentence commuted; it is not stated to what.

The case of M. de Pène still excites the utmost sympathy and attention, and the judicial examination on the subject is being pursued.

The spring horticultural exhibitions, both at Paris and Versailles, have been unusually splendid this year. At the former was produced a rose, said to surpass any that has yet been cultivated, from its size, shape, texture (which resembles that of a camellia), and colouring, being of the most exquisite white, marked with roseate tints, like the interior of a shell. This rose has been named the Queen of Holland. Another plant, the oracaria, an antediluvian species, is also worthy attention; as well as the splendid specimens of peaches, grapes, melons, plums, figs, &c., grown at the Château du Val, near St. Germain, by M. Benoist Fould. At Versailles was also an exhibition of cattle and agricultural implements, followed by a fête, with play, concert, dancing, and fireworks, at which the English mustered strong.

Several new works are making their appearance, among the most attractive of which are "Les Vierges de Lesbos" of Méry, magnificently got up, and illustrated by Hamon; and "Les Amours purs," by the Comtesse Raoul de la Tour du Per.

A musical soirée was given last week by Rossini, at which were present a large number of personages marquans, and the chief musical celebrities of the day.

Picture sales are still the order of the day, and very high prices are given. The "Sunset" of Claude in the collection of Mr. Hope, and pictures of Wouvermans, Paul Potter, and Jan Steen, from the same gallery, fetched extremely large sums.

The Opera has secured, it seems, a prodigy in the shape of a new tenor, a M. Labat, professor of rhetoric. M. Labat is twenty-eight; his voice, which is of greater compass than that of Tamberlik, is throughout equally perfect, being full, rich, sonorous, and flexible, and is pronounced by the best judges to be "incomparable." M. Labat is also extremely good-looking, and it is expected that one year's study will suffice to enable him to make his appearance.

The *Patrie* confirms the report long in circulation of the new organisation of the Government of Algeria, with Prince Napoleon at its head as Lieutenant Governor of the Emperor. Prince Napoleon's Lieutenantcy of Algeria will not be allowed to interfere with the present powers of the Ministers of War and Marine. An Under-Secretary of State for Algeria will probably be created in Paris, who, without having the rank of a Minister, will serve as a medium of communication between the Emperor and his Lieutenant. It is expected that the Prince will sail for the seat of his Government towards the beginning of July. The construction of the first railway in Algeria was commenced on the 3rd inst. by a number of military convicts.

A large muster will take place this summer at the Champs Châlons, and many of the troops to be present have already received their designation.

The news of the death of the Duchess of Orleans has been received with profound sorrow by those most closely connected with her family in this country, and with a general expression of esteem and regret by all parties.

The Conference for the final settlement of the Danubian Principalities under the terms of the Treaty of Paris met pro forma on Saturday last at the Foreign Office. The best opinion seems to be that the conditions have been agreed upon, or very nearly so, beforehand, and that the conferences will be short and amicable. On Wednesday the conference met, for the second time, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

M. Granier de Cassagnac, whose pen has of late been devoted to the propagation of ultra-reactionary ideas in his little known weekly journal the *Réveil*, has received the rosette of an officer of the Legion of Honour.

The proceedings against the rioters at Châlons have come to an end. A considerable number of the accused parties were acquitted; others were condemned to fines and imprisonments varying from four years and 1000*fr.* to a month and 50*fr.*

SPAIN.

Lord Howden signed on the 21st inst. the postal convention between Spain and England, and the same evening presented his letters of recall and took his leave of her Majesty the Queen. He was to leave Madrid on the 23rd, and will arrive in Paris probably on the 30th. The postal convention, which forms the closing act of Lord Howden's mission to the Court of Madrid, will be a great boon to both countries, and in England will doubtless be duly appreciated. It consists of eighteen articles occupied with detail and colonial arrangements; but the pith of the matter affecting international interests is, that letters not weighing more than a quarter of an ounce will now only cost six-pence between the two countries when prepaid.

On presenting his letters of recall and taking leave of the Queen, Lord Howden addressed her Majesty, expressing his gratitude for the kindness she had invariably manifested towards him; and his ardent desire for the stability of her Majesty's throne, and the happiness of her people. The Queen made a most gracious reply. "It is (said her Majesty) a source of great satisfaction to me to know that the relations of good and constant friendship which unite me to her Britannic Majesty, and which so happily subsist between the two nations, have had in you a worthy interpreter."

Lord Howden had afterwards an interview with the King. The noble Lord has given 5000*reals* to the subscription for erecting a statue to Murillo.

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

The Queen of Portugal arrived at Lisbon on the 17th inst. in the Portuguese steam-corvette *Bartholomeo Diaz*, which anchored opposite the palace at six o'clock in the evening. The King went on board to see his interesting bride at seven o'clock; and his Majesty, with the rest of the Royal family, remained on board, dined with the Queen, and returned to the palace between ten and eleven o'clock. The following day was appointed for the Queen's landing, and the King having gone off to fetch her in his State barge, their Majesties landed about noon in the Commercial-square, and, after receiving an address from the municipal corporation, proceeded in one of the beautiful antique State carriages to the Church of St. Domingo, where they took the sacrament, ratified the marriage vows, and ultimately reached the Palace of Neocessidades about five o'clock, when they appeared in the balcony to see the troops file by, and were then left to the comparative quiet of the domestic circle. The King and Queen were accompanied during the processions and ceremonies of the day by the King's father, Don Fernando, and by his brothers and sisters, by the Queen's brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and by the Ministers, Councillors of State, Corps Diplomatique, &c. The impression which the Queen made upon the many thousands of her new subjects who assembled to greet her for the first time was of the most favourable nature.

A letter from Lisbon, dated 25th inst., says:—"The festivities of the Royal marriage commenced to-day. An immense number of strangers, chiefly English and Spaniards, thronged the streets of the capital. The houses are decorated with flags, and at night the city is illuminated. To-morrow there is a ball at the British Embassy. The preparations are on a magnificent scale, and the invitations very numerous; yet it has been impossible for the Ambassador to comply with all the requests for invitations. On Thursday Dona Pedro will be invested with the Order of the Garter in due form. The whole of the English aristocracy actually at Lisbon will be present on the occasion."

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says that the Princess Frederick William is still suffering from the effects of a fall she had on the staircase at the Royal Palace at Berlin. Queen Victoria inquires daily by telegraph of the health of her daughter. The Prince and Princess are residing at the Castle of Babelsburg.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia (says a letter from Warsaw) will commence on June 12, a journey to Arahangel. A State steamer will await his coming to that port to convey him to the Convent of Tolowatz, become celebrated by its defence against the allied vessels in 1854. His Majesty will return thence by Petrozavodsk to St. Petersburg, and will afterwards proceed to Poland to pass in review the first, second, and third corps d'armée.

The *Russian Gazette* of St. Petersburg, under the title of "Diplomatic Changes," publishes the following:—"Several modifications are about to take place in the diplomatic body here. The Duke de Montebello, the new French Ambassador, has already arrived. Lord Wodehouse, of the English Legation, leaves his post in a short time, and it is said that the noble Lord will resume his seat in Parliament, and quit entirely the diplomatic career. It must be added that the family of the English Minister has not been able to habituate itself to our climate; Lady Wodehouse has been frequently ill, and all the family are plunged into sorrow by the death of his Lordship's youngest son, which took place this winter. Society here greatly regret the departure of Lord Wodehouse, who is justly esteemed. Almost all the members of his legation, which is very numerous, will leave Russia with him. Sir J. Crampton, successor of Lord Wodehouse, is expected by one of the first steamers. The names of the persons who are to accompany him as secretaries, or *attachés*, are not known. Mr. Seymour, the Minister of the United States, is also to leave St. Petersburg; and Mr. Pierce, his secretary, went some time back.

UNITED STATES.

In Congress, on the 14th, a resolution was unanimously adopted asking information concerning the right of seizure of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico or adjacent seas by foreign cruisers.

The Senate have confirmed James M. Buchanan, of Maryland, as Minister Resident at Denmark, in place of Mr. Bedinger, and Colonel S. R. Morgan as Minister Resident at Portugal, in place of John M. O'Sullivan.

In the House of Representatives, upon the question of engrossing the preamble of the resolution recommending the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty being resumed, it was rejected by a majority of 32. The bill admitting Minnesota into the Union had been carried by a large majority.

The Free-State Convention to nominate State officers met at Topeka, Kansas, on the 28th ult. H. J. Adams was nominated for Governor, Colonel Holliday for Lieutenant-Governor, and M. E. Conway for Congress.

The schooner *Mobile*, from Mobile, arrived at New York reported that the British man-of-war *Styx* had fired into her off Key West, and sent a boat's crew on board of her.

The War Department at Washington had received despatches from General Johnson, dated Camp Scott, March 14. A large train of provisions was within two days' march of the camp, and General Johnson had sent reinforcements to their aid, a large body of Mormons having appeared in their rear.

CANADA.

Since the Easter recess Parliament has been engaged chiefly in examining into the frauds perpetrated at the last election. To prevent such frauds the Ministry have introduced a bill for the registration of voters, which makes the assessment roll the registration list. All persons assessed to the amount of £5 a year in the country, and £7 10*s.* in towns, are to be entitled to vote.

The subject of discussion next in prominence is that of the relaxation of the usury laws. At present six per cent is the legal rate; penalties can be exacted for taking more, but no more can be collected by process of law. The Ministry have introduced a bill which permits of any rate being collected on agreements of less duration than one year. Beyond that period the old law remains in force. The bill passed its second reading by a majority of nine only, and it is doubtful whether it will go through in its present shape.

A bill to encourage the Gulf fisheries by granting bounties has been introduced, but meets with warm opposition, the principle of protection in any shape not being a favourite in this country. Bills to amend the Jury Law of Upper Canada and the Surrogate Court Law, to punish fraudulent trustees and bankers, to amend the law of imprisonment for Debt, and prevent fraudulent assignments, have likewise been introduced. The Ministry have also given notice of resolutions on the Hudson's Bay question, in which, it is said, they intend to take strong ground against the company, and on behalf of the claims of Canada, and resolutions in favour of an intercolonial railway between Canada and New Brunswick.

Spite of the reviving effects of spring, trade is dull. Another crop is required to set the springs in motion. The weather has been very favourable for farming operations, and the fall wheat looks well.

RAMAZAN ended May 14, and Bairam was ushered in the following morning, at Constantinople, with the usual waste of gunpowder and the ordinary grand daybreak procession of the Sultan, his entire Court, and the whole crowd of the official and non-official, rich and great, to Stamboul. The whole Mus-ulman population of the capital and its neighbourhood were described as being "glutiously mad for three days."

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

Another mail informs us that a hot weather campaign, long probable and so much to be dreaded, has now become certain. The Calcutta mail brings intelligence from Calcutta to the 22nd of April, and from Madras to the 28th.

Telegrams from officers at Allahabad confirm the intelligence of the relief of Azimghur by Sir Edward Lugard on the 15th of April. He forced the enemy's bridge on the 15th, and on the 17th the rebels were driven out of the city by a pursuing force under Brigadier Douglas. The rebels evacuated the city and were pursued for fifteen miles towards Goruckpore; three guns were captured. The insurgents suffered a heavy loss. Our loss was very slight. It was believed the enemy could not cross the Gogra.

The telegram adds a report from Cawnpore, that the rebel Rajah of Mynpoore had arrived at Oorgas with some force. The rebels, it was believed, still intend making a stand at Calpee.

Koor Singh is said to be trying to get into the Behar districts; a reward of 25,000 rupees has been offered for his apprehension.

Sir Colin's headquarters and Staff left Cawnpore on the 19th of April, and marched by Futtygurh towards Rohilkund.

On the 14th Brigadier Walpole attacked the fort of Raxour, in Oude, and lost 100, including four officers. The enemy evacuated the fort in the night.

The Oude Begum is said to be in a fort near Khyrabad with about 5000 adherents.

Brigadier Jones had attacked and dispersed a body of rebels 2000 strong near Kukul. He inflicted a heavy loss, and captured four guns out of six; many of the rebels had dispersed to their homes; others, with two guns, had gone to Nujee Badad.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape Royal mail-steamers *Dane*, Captain Stratt, arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday evening, having started from Table Bay on April 20, from St. Helena the 29th, and from Ascension May 3.

Her cargo consists of sheep and goat skins, horns, ivory, ostrich feathers, and wool, with 1785 in specie. She brings also the regular mails and twenty-three passengers.

War was declared at the Cape on March 19 by the President (Bohloff) of the Orange Free State against the Basutos. The first collision took place on the 23rd of March, when the Free-State Boers gained a small advantage. His Excellency the Governor had ordered the observance of a strict neutrality, in answer to an application by some of the colonists for permission to assist the Free State.

Various improvements and projects for opening up the resources of the country, facilitating intercourse, and promoting irrigation, continued to occupy public attention at Cape Town, and a general scheme of elementary education was mooted, the want of schoolmasters being much felt.

Horses were still being largely shipped for India. The harvest and vintage had both been good.

AUSTRALASIA.

Although the gold produce of New South Wales cannot be compared with that of Victoria, it yet appears to promise a steady annual increase. The returns of the precious metal received at Sydney, through the gold escorts, during the first two months of the present year, give a total of 30,137 ounces, which is 6760 ounces above the yield of the corresponding period of 1857; and the returns of the first week in March give an addition of 4176 ounces of gold dust.

The Upper House, or Legislative Council, of Victoria is elected by 10,755 electors, and contains thirty members, of whom eight are merchants, five squatters, two physicians, and one broker, the remainder coming under the rather vague definition of gentlemen; whilst the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, is elected by 60,000 electors, and contains sixty members, of whom eight are merchants, five barristers, three attorneys, three squatters, three journalists, two farmers, two physicians, and two surgeons, leaving thirty-two unclassified.

The exports of South Australia, being colonial produce, for 1857, amounted to £1,686,212, of which the value of the wool was £504,520; cereals, £698,960; ores, £459,875.

The total amount of gold dust exported from New Zealand during the last three quarters of 1857 was 10,437 ounces. The customs revenue of all the provinces for the quarter ending at Michaelmas was £31,251, and the value of the exports £79,851.

The total revenue of the Canterbury province for the current year was estimated at £72,760, of which £58,465 was to be appropriated forthwith. Of this £16,000 would be applied to ordinary expenditure, £10,000 to public works, and £20,000 to immigration.

CHINA.

Intelligence from Hong-Kong to the 13th April is to the effect that Lord Elgin and his colleagues were about to leave Shanghai for Teasing. The allied fleets were to follow. The Imperial Commissioner was on his way to Canton. Business at Hong-Kong was checked by large transactions at Canton.

THE "CAGLIARI" CASE.—Official despatches from Naples say the Neapolitan Government have refused to compensate Park and Watt. The King and his advisers also refuse the proposed mediation of a second-rate Power, such as Sweden; but Naples would not object to submit the question of the *Cagliari* to the arbitration of a first-rate Power. It will be seen, therefore, that the propositions of England and Sardinia have failed. Naples would like to call upon Austria to arbitrate, and it is easy to guess the result.

ROME.—A despatch from Rome of the 23rd says:—"The Pope has returned. All the inhabitants of the city went out to meet him. The official journal contradicts the statement which has been published relative to the enlargement of the fortifications of Civita Vecchia and Ancona. It is merely in contemplation to increase the wall round those places."

THE LUCKNOW DESPATCHES.—A supplement to the *London Gazette* contains the general order of the Governor-General of the 5th of April acknowledging the services of the Generals, officers, and men engaged in the retaking of Lucknow. The despatch from the Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General, dated Lucknow, 22nd March, and describing the works and operations which resulted in the taking of the place; a memorandum of operations carried on under the command of Sir James Outram during the siege; a numerical return of the killed, wounded, and missing in the army under the command of Sir Colin Campbell, from the 2nd to the 21st of March—amounting to 127 officers and men killed, 505 wounded, and 14 missing; a return of the ordnance captured from the enemy during the operations at Lucknow by the army under the command of Sir Colin Campbell—113 in all; returns showing the present state of the army in the field; and rolls of officers who have served during the operations at Lucknow, and who have been deemed deserving of honourable mention. Among the instances of bravery given are the following:—Lieutenant Wynne, of the Royal Engineers, made himself conspicuous in removing a breastwork from an iron bridge, under a heavy fire; and Lieutenant Butler, of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, "swam across the Goomtee, and by standing on the parapet notified to our troops that the line of intrenchment was abandoned by the enemy; and in doing so he exposed himself most fearlessly." Two officers of the 7th Hussars, Lieut.-Colonel Hagart and Lieut. Wilkin, are commended for "dashing into the midst of a number of the enemy in the attempt to rescue Cornet Banks, who lay on the ground wounded." But it is even more interesting to read that Captain Wilmot, of the 2nd Rifle Battalion, "especially distinguished himself in saving a wounded soldier of his company from falling into the hands of the enemy, by repeatedly returning their fire while they were pressing on him, the only other two soldiers present being engaged in carrying the wounded man to the rear."

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER SHOW on Saturday last was most successful. The fitness of the day sent crowds thither, and the interior of the palace (never so appropriately furnished as on these occasions) presented an appearance gay and animated in the extreme. The show of flowers was remarkably good, and their arrangement unusually tasteful. Musical attractions were not wanting, among which a very clever performance on the pianoforte by Miss Annie Elliott, a pupil of Thalberg, deserves honourable mention.

SWINDLING.—William Rawson, alias Allen, alias Liddell, alias Watson, alias Gaskill, has been twice brought up at the Guildhall, for examination relative to the charges of endeavouring to obtain under false pretences two gold chains and four gold bracelets, value £90, of Mr. Walton, of Ludgate-hill, and a gold chronometer and a gold guard-chain, value £67, of Mr. Bennett, of 65, Cheapside. There are three other charges against the prisoner, who has succeeded in obtaining two gold bracelets and three gem rings, value £75, of Messrs. Alston and Hallam, of Bishopsgate-street; a gold watch and chain, value £60, of Mr. Murray, of Cornhill; and a gold watch and chain, value £50, of Mr. Frodham, of "Change-alley." Upon these last three charges the prisoner has been committed for trial.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN TOLL COMMISSION.—Within a few days after the meeting of Parliament a Royal Commission will be nominated for the purpose of inquiring into the nature of an efficient substitute for toll-gates within six miles of Charing-cross. It is not yet accurately known who will form the Royal Commission, but it is believed that Lord Ebury, Lord John Russell, the Hon. George Byng, M.P., and Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., will be members of it.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHDALE WILSON arrived in town from India last week. The gallant General was warmly congratulated by his friends at the Oriental Club on making his appearance among them. It is the intention of the members of the club to give a banquet to celebrate the return of the gallant officer.

THE JUDGES AND THE CORPORATION AT ST. PAUL'S.—Last Sunday being the first Sunday in Trinity Term, the ancient ceremony of "churking the Judges" took place in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Lord Mayor and Corporation attended in state, and received the representatives of the judicial bench, who upon this occasion were Lord Campbell, Mr. Justice Crowder, and Mr. Justice Byles. There were also present several Serjeants-at-Law in their full robes, together with aldermen, common councilmen, and others. Full choral service was performed. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Melville, B.D., the Canon Residentiary.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting of this society was held on Monday to do honour to two men to whom honour was justly due. Sir Roderick Murchison, on behalf of the society, presented two gold medals: the first to the celebrated American geographer, Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, the author of the Great Coast Survey of the United States, the nephew of the American Minister at our Court, and the descendant of Benjamin Franklin; the second to Captain Collinson, for his gallant attempt to discover Sir John Franklin and the other lost mariners of the Arctic Seas.—In the evening about 120 of the members attended the dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern.—Sir R. Murchison again presiding, and being supported by the Swedish Ambassador, Mr. W. Gladstone, M.P.; Colonel Sykes, M.P.; the Earl of Sheffield, Sir J. Back, General Monteith, Dr. Shea, the Rev. Dr. Worthington, &c.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.—The half-yearly election connected with this institution was held on Tuesday at the London Tavern.—Lord Feversham in the chair. The election was of four ladies—the widows and orphan unmarried daughters of clergymen of the Established Church—to the reception of pensions varying from £30 to £40 per annum. There were one hundred and thirty-two candidates, of whom the committee could not elect four at each of the two meetings for that purpose in the year—May and November. There are at present seventy-eight ladies on the funds; and some £2600 a year is expended in pensions alone, irrespective of the temporary assistance occasionally afforded to necessitous clergymen and their families. The total amount diffused in carrying out the objects of the corporation has been, since the year 1850, very nearly £20,000. The annual subscriptions have somewhat decreased.

SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.—On Tuesday the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the above charity, which is established to educate, clothe, and maintain fifty orphan children for domestic servants whose fathers were attached either to the Royal Navy or Marines, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, to receive the report for the past year.—The Hon. Captain Maude in the chair. The report, as read by the secretary, gave a flattering account of the progress of the children, the care of whom was superintended by a committee of ladies. The income amounted to £4676 6s. 3d., in which was included £3321 15s. 9d., a balance of last year, and, after paying all necessary charges, there was now in hand a balance of £3629 19s.

SURREY DISPENSARY.—The anniversary dinner of this charity will be held on Wednesday next at the Bridge House Hotel, London-bridge, Southwark.—John Locke, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.—The forty-first anniversary of the establishment of these excellent schools was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Mr. Ralph Osborne, M.P. The number of boys at present educated in the school, which is situated in Bell-lane, Spitalfields, exceeds 1000, and that of the girls 800. On the occasion of this festival Mr. Osborne was supported by Sir Anthony Rothchild, Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. Henry Moses, Mr. Aaron Goldsmid, Mr. N. Montefiore, Baron de Symonds, Dr. Vanoven, and a large number of influential gentlemen connected with the Jewish persuasion. The zeal and, we may justly add, the spirit of benevolence which characterised the meeting was fully exemplified by the amount of contributions, which reached the sum of £2006 7s.

ROYAL HOSPITAL.—The eighth meeting of this charity, which was instituted in 1854, for the permanent care and comfort of those who, by disease, accident, or deformity, were hopelessly disqualified for the duties of life, was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern.—Viscount Raynham, M.P., in the chair. The hospital at present contains 57 in-patients and 27 out, making a total of 84, which is to be increased to 88 by the election of ten others. The receipts for the year amounted to £4610.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE held its annual meeting on Wednesday. This society, which was established for the purpose of suppressing the traffic in spirituous liquors, is becoming a formidable organisation. The chairman stated that it now numbered more than 45,000 members, of which number 9000 had been added during the current year.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S SUBURBAN CONFIRMATION.—The Bishop of London has made the following arrangements for a series of suburban confirmations:—Thursday, June 3, Highgate; Friday, June 4, Hampstead; Monday, June 14, Great Stanmore; Wednesday, June 16, Houslow, and Trinity Church, Twickenham; Friday, June 18, Woodford and West Ham; Wednesday, June 23, Hadley and Enfield; Wednesday, June 30, Sunbury and Staines; Thursday, July 1, South Hackney; Friday, July 2, Hillingdon; Monday, July 6, Fulham; Friday, July 9, Ealing; Monday, July 12, Barnes; Wednesday, July 14, Greenwich; Friday, July 16, Putney; Wednesday, July 21, Edmonton; Friday, July 23, St. Peter's Church, Hammersmith; Wednesday, July 28, Lewisham.

BUST OF ALDERMAN SALOMONS FOR THE CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL.—Behnes, the sculptor, has been instructed by the City Lands Committee of the Corporation to prepare a bust in marble of Alderman Salomons, to be placed in the City of London School, as a memento of the liberal scholarships he has added to that excellent foundation. The order for the bust was recently granted by the unanimous vote of the Corporation, "in Common Council assembled."

THE LONDON CORPORATION BILL.—This bill, as amended by the Select Committee, to which several clauses have been added, is fixed for discussion on Monday next, when several amendments are to be moved respecting the expenses of the metropolitan police, and also the coal duties.—On Wednesday a special meeting of the members of the Corporation met at the Guildhall, "in Common Council assembled," for the purpose of taking into consideration the following notice which appeared upon the notice paper:—"Relative to the London Corporation Bill in Parliament, and with a petition to the House of Commons against the confiscatory clauses of the bill, and generally against the measure as altered and framed by the Select Committee of the House—and on no other business." After a long discussion, in which many gentlemen denounced the bill in energetic terms, the motion for a petition to the House of Commons against it was carried; it being also decided that the same should be signed by the Town Clerk, and presented by the Sheriffs at the bar of the House upon as early a day as possible.

THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH has given judgment in a cause arising out of the enormous frauds of Manini, the collector of the City of London Union. A rate had been made upon the union to cover the defalcations (£23,000), and the main questions at issue were whether that rate was valid, and whether a particular parish in the union, for which Manini was not a collector, was liable. The judgment of the Court was affirmative as to both questions. All the parishes in the union are therefore liable for their quota.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER gave judgment on Monday in a case—Price v. Price—where the question was, whether tearing the seal off a will amounted to a revocation, under the Act 1 Vic., cap. 26, sec. 20. The Lord Chief Baron said the Court was of opinion that the will was legally revoked. It was admitted that actual destruction was not necessary; it was therefore a question of degree; and, as this was published as a sealed instrument, it ceased when the seal was torn off to be the instrument which the testator professed to publish, and to use the words of Mr. Justice Coleridge, "it was destroyed in its entirety." The Court was of opinion that the act of tearing in this case was sufficient, and the tearing revoked the will.

A COMMISSION OF LUNACY which has been sitting on the Rev. Mr. Leach for some days terminated its proceedings on Monday. The case against Mr. Leach mainly rested on the eccentricity of his religious opinions, and on the fact that he had entered into an engagement to marry one of his domestic servants. There was a great array of medical authorities on both sides. The jury returned for their verdict that Mr. Leach was a man of sound mind, and was quite able to manage his own affairs.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 846 boys and 779 girls, in all 1625 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1548.—The deaths registered in London, which in each of the two previous weeks were about 1050, rose last week to 1082. In the ten years 1848-57 the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1030; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average after the latter is raised in a degree proportionate to the increase, a correction which will make it 1132. Hence it is seen that the actual number of deaths now returned is less by 50 than the number which would have occurred if the average rate of mortality, as calculated for the third week in May, had prevailed.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

An eight-days' crisis having become a nine-days' wonder, the Whitsuntide holidays having been taken, and Parliamentary business resumed, there is so little left to be said about the hostile motions in the Lords and Commons, that the Earls of Derby and Shaftesbury think it worth while to write to the papers on the great and important questions—first, whether the second Earl attended a Sunday meeting at Cambridge House; and secondly, whether the first Earl taunted him, or meant to taunt him, with having done so. Having reduced the Indian debate to this *caput mortuum*, Parliament is now free to go on, and there are no more holidays now until the Session comes to a timely or untimely ending. The Premier was more lucky on the Friday of last week than on the Wednesday. Toxophilite could not (badly ridden) win, but, *en revanche*, the bows of the hostile phalanx were broken at Westminster.

There is a lull of news this week, and yet there are several topics of interest before the world. The Conference is sitting to adjust the numerous "loose ends" left by the hurried and patched-up Treaty of Paris, and seems inclined to run into the opposite extreme, and subdivide its work into such an enormous number of fractions that it will be as difficult to know how one may sail a ship on the Danube as how one may brew a cask of ale, the latter process being more or less affected, we believe, by about eighty-five Excise Acts. It would be too much to hope that the diplomatists will really carry out the spirit of the terms made at the end of the war; but France, in consideration of our having been obliged to make peace because she could not go on with the strife, ought to feel herself bound in honour to see that the nations of the West are not more damned than she can help by the slovenly treaty forced on them by her necessity.

M. de Pène, the victim in the atrocious duel in the wood of Vesinet, still lingers at the last accounts, but it is almost impossible to believe that the murder will not be complete. It is not to be wondered at that a generous nation should feel indignant at the brutal outrages committed with comparative impunity by the army, but we deplore the fact that the civilians of Paris spring to the sword to avenge the ruffianism in question. Hundreds of names are inscribed of gentlemen who are desirous to fight the soldiery in private combat. This is all wrong. If the laws and the authorities are powerless, or refuse aid, it is not for the civilians of France to degrade themselves by stooping to such combats. The battles are not equal. Let the civilians announce that they will not condescend to cross swords with any member of the army until it has purified itself from the stain of murder. Let it expel its ruffians before it can expect gentlemen to meet its officers. The lesson would be a good one, and we should not be without hope that it would be a blow to the whole sanguinary and foolish system of the duel itself.

The handsome young Queen of Portugal has safely reached her new home, and has been married to the King of her choice. His Majesty is understood to be an amiable and excellent young man, and no one who has seen the charming face of the Queen when she was on her visit here but will wish her all happiness.

King Bomba, as may be expected, really refuses the compensation demanded by Lord Malmesbury for the wrongs of our countrymen. His Lordship stated that he had read the answer as a distinct refusal, but has since been given to understand, in some mysterious diplomatic fashion, that the answer was not categorical, but hypothetical. We imagine that the result must be the same; and at all events there could be no possible objection to a British man-of-war sending a few hypothetical cannon-balls in the direction of his Majesty's palace. It is very true that he is weak and we are strong, but under shelter of this plea the vilest criminal might appeal against the chastisement of the law. Lord Malmesbury, who has given satisfaction in several of his acts of foreign negotiation, has now a splendid opportunity of making himself honourably popular by doing a right thing.

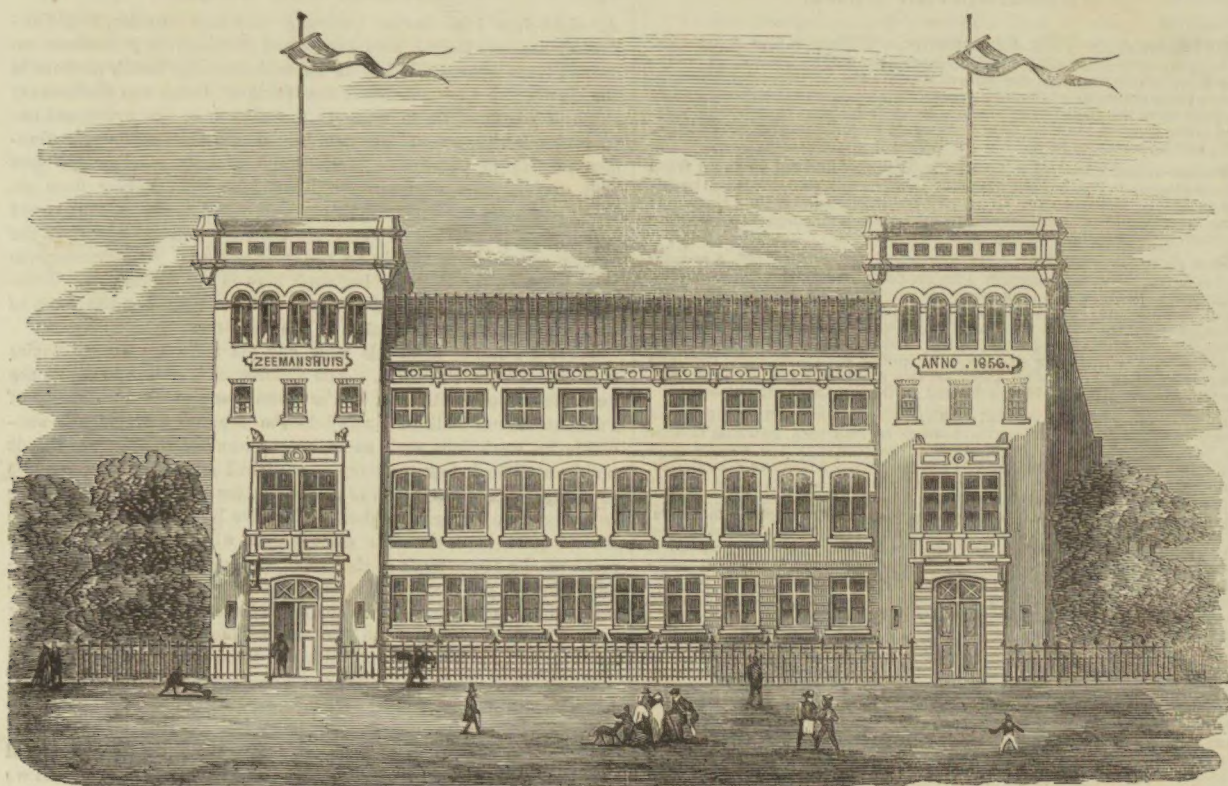
A mitre is expected to fall to the appointment of the present Ministers, the Bishop of Rochester being about to resign. The income of the see is not a very large one, but still the prize is worth having. Exeter Hall will probably be very much dissatisfied with the appointment, as Lord Derby is hardly likely to imitate Lord Palmerston's habit, and ask the Earl of Shaftesbury to select the new hierarch. While speaking of rich clergy let us say a word for poor ones. A society whose business it is to befriend the humble ministers of the Church reports that it receives numerous applications from needy curates, not only for small sums of money to eke out their wretched incomes, but for clothes, secondhand ones, in which to dress themselves and their children. Moreover, some of them can but seldom give meat to their families, and fresh meat is regarded by them as a species of luxury. The diocese of the Bishop of Sodor and Man is represented as most distressed in this respect. Property is of course sacred, but one cannot help fancying that the property of certain Deans and Chapters (now private pickings, utterly without benefit to the Church) would be made more sacred could it be applied to the increasing the stipends of these unfortunate gentlemen.

It is but rarely that a commission of lunacy fails in bringing down and bagging its man. But an exception has been made in the case of a clergyman named Leach, whose relatives appear to have considered his meditating marriage with a maid servant was reason enough for deeming him mad, and therefore locked him up. He has been pronounced sane; and a clever letter which he wrote, exposing the futility of the charges against him, probably went a good way with his judges, who acted up to the Horatian rule *ne sit ancille*, &c. Certain religious views of a millenarian character which he advocated were sought to be twisted into corroborative evidence; but it seems excessively hard that one clergyman is to be imprisoned for believing what another clergyman—we name Dr. Cumming as one of many—receives a large income for preaching and writing.

A FANCY BAZAAR was opened on Thursday, at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, in aid of the funds of the central association for improving the condition of the wives and families of soldiers and sailors, and for relieving the frightful distress consequent upon the departure of so many of our troops for the East. The principal stalls were held by the Duchess of St. Armino, the Countess of Effe, Viscountess Chewton, Lady Sarah Lindsay, the Ladies Cadogan, Lady Stracey, Viscountess Inglestre, Lady Pakington, Mrs. William Angerstein, Mrs. Moncrieff, Mrs. Greville Vernon, Mrs. Armitage, Mrs. Clarke Thornhill, Mrs. Hoare, Mrs. Newdegate, and Mrs. Evan Maberley. Contributions upon a large scale had been made, and the stalls were bountifully supplied with paintings in oil and water colours, drawings, photographs, articles of vertu, plain and ornamental needlework, English, Scotch, Irish, and foreign lace and embroidery, books, &c. There was a large number of aristocratic visitors in the course of the day, and the articles fetched a good price. The bands of the three regiments of Foot Guards were in attendance, and played many martial and enlivening airs. The bazaar was continued yesterday, and is open to-day.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, during the summer months, will be open to the public (in addition to the ordinary days) on every Saturday from twelve until six o'clock, so as to correspond with the half-holiday movement.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—A special general meeting of the Great Western Railway Company is called for the 10th of June, to consider various bills pending in Parliament, one of which is "A bill for making a railway from the Kew station of the North and South-Western Junction Railway to Richmond-bridge, with a branch from the said intended railway to join the Great Western and Brentford Railway, in the parish of Isleworth."



SAILORS' HOME AT AMSTERDAM.

SAILORS' HOMES AT ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM.

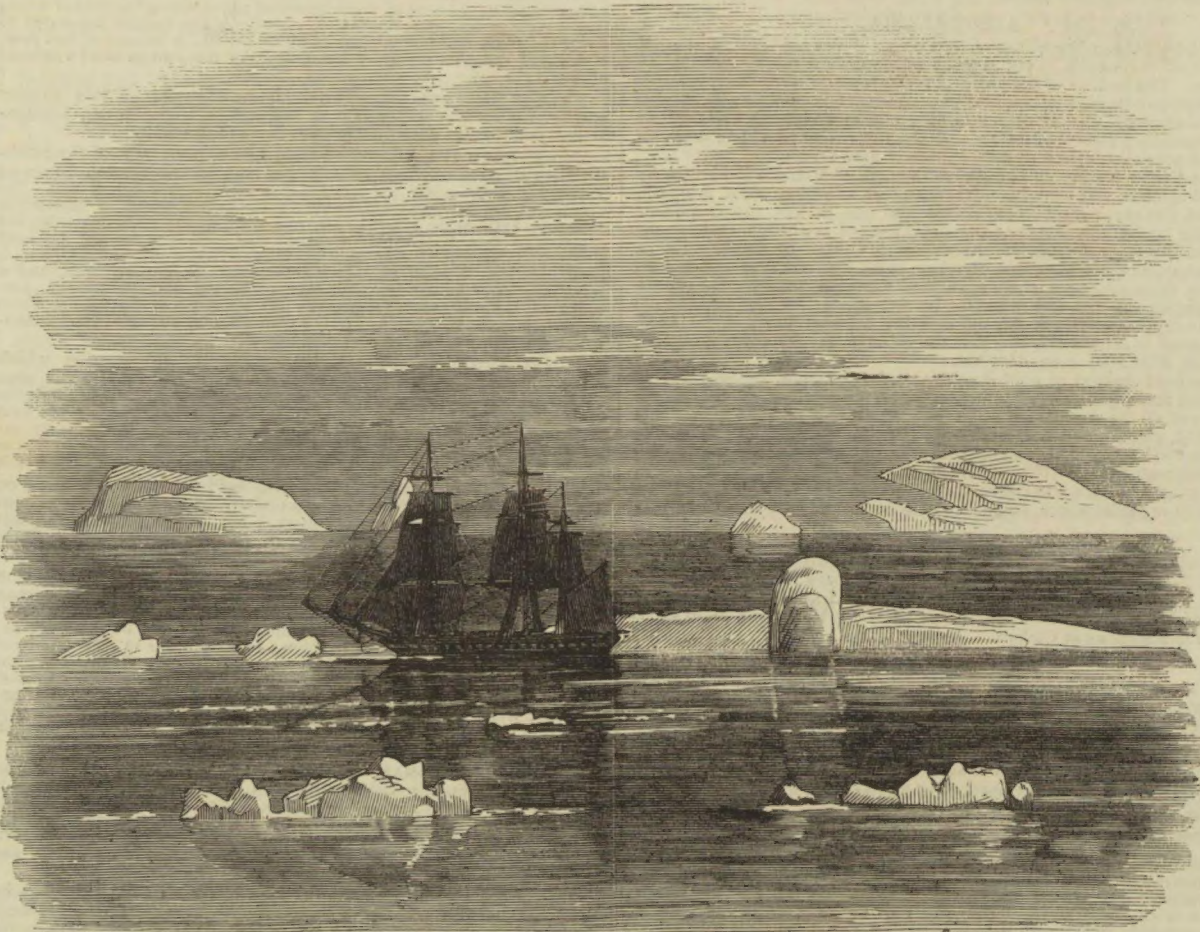
SAILORS' HOMES were first established in London. In the year 1835 one was opened in Well-street, close to the entrance of the London and St. Katharine Docks. The Well-street Home is a large establishment, containing accommodation for 350 seamen, giving to each a comfortable, well-furnished, and well-aired cabin. The regulations under which the London Sailors' Home is governed have been found to suit the taste and predilections of seamen so well, that they have been adopted at all other Homes, with slight modifications required by local and other circumstances. Homes for seamen are now becoming general, and, indeed, no port can be said to be complete without one. We give Engravings this week of two of these beneficent institutions.

The Sailors' Home at Rotterdam was opened on the 1st of October, 1856, and contains seventy separate rooms for sailors. All sea-going men are admitted into this Home. Each seaman has a separate room, containing bed with pillows, blankets and sheets, ewer, basin, table, two chairs, gaslight, and other small requisites. There are four meals a day, consisting invariably of fresh provisions. Any money or valuables can be deposited with the director, of which as much can be daily claimed as desired. The seamen who have lodged at the Home have availed themselves largely of this rule, with the most beneficial results. Seamen are free to go in or out of the establishment at all times of the day and night. Any money left on departure is placed at interest for the owner, who receives a voucher to that effect.

The Sailors' Home at Amsterdam, which was opened last month, contains sixty separate rooms. Its interior economy is pretty similar to that of the Home at Rotterdam—the intention being in both places to make the residence of seamen there as pleasant and agreeable as possible. It presents a roomy view over the Docks and Ystream, and, besides baths, it possesses a billiard-table, a skittle-ground, a library, and other means of amusement. There is no doubt that under its able and considerate management it will be attended, as the Rotterdam Home has been, with the happiest results.

THE CORK SAILORS' HOME.—This Home, under the zealous and judicious management of its honorary secretary, Capt. Thomas Stuart, R.N., has fulfilled effectually the expectations of its founders. Capt. Stuart, by his work entitled "Sailors' Homes versus Crimpage," and by his active personal exertions, has done much to benefit the condition of the sailor on shore, and has contributed largely both to the originating and rendering more perfect the condition of Sailors' Homes. It was, therefore, to be expected that a Home under his immediate supervision would be in a flourishing condition. We append a few particulars from the report read at the late annual meeting of the Cork Sailors' Home which will serve to show the great good effected at this Home, and, by parity of reasoning, at all kindred establishments. The books of the house exhibit the following increased annual number of boarders since it was opened in 1853, in which year there were 126; in 1854, 192; in 1855, 218; in 1856, 407; and in 1857, 443. Though the Board of Trade has lately established a free transmission of seamen's wages to their friends, the amount of money lodged in this house by boarders has regularly increased. In 1853 the sum lodged was £217; in 1854, £293 10s.; in 1855, £366; in 1856, £1175; and in 1857, £1554. The number of sick, hurt, shipwrecked, and pillaged seamen relieved in the Home for the past year was 121, being a great increase compared with former years. Eighty-three men-of-war's men boarded and availed themselves of the Home last

year. The committee bears testimony to the uniform good conduct of the seamen frequenting the institution, over forty at a time, belonging to all nations, having been for weeks assembled there, and not a complaint being ever made either by them or against them.



ICEBERG PASSED BY THE "ANGLESEY" ON HER PASSAGE FROM MELBOURNE HOME.

SKETCHES IN CHINA.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

CANTON, March 23, 1858.

WE have news from Foo-chow-Foo to the 18th inst. Lord Elgin remained there till the 14th, and then proceeded further north. The weather was most unfavourable. It rained without ceasing from the time of his Lordship's landing till the hour he left.

Here, at Canton, till within a few days, it rained perpetually day and night, and was excessively chilly, so much so that we had to wear our great-coats in doors, as there are no fires here; but in a few hours' time it suddenly became as sultry as it was cold before, and now we have thrown off all superfluous clothing, and endeavour to keep cool. I think now that the reason the Chinese objected to foreigners entering the city is made perfectly clear. The truth is, they were ashamed to show the nakedness of the land. A more vile-looking collection of dirty, poky, dingy streets cannot be conceived; added to which the still more deplorable-looking populace. The suburbs, on the contrary, are very nice; the shops clean, and their fronts tastefully carved; the people much more agreeable in appearance. I have seen several native eating-houses since my last, and I never saw anything more like a French restaurant, allowing, of course, for the different appearance of the customers; but the little round tables, the waiters bawling out what was wanted, and the general aspect was quite the thing. Out of doors, also, are numbers of peripatetic vendors of food, and the clusters of ragged-looking fellows eating away make quite picturesque groups.

The shops are now nearly all open, and things are very cheap; about half what they are in Hong-Hong. The streets (that is those of the city and of the suburbs near the river) are all named in French, English, and Chinese, the streets being exceedingly narrow. A large white board is suspended from house to house across the street, on which is written in black letters, on one side in English and Chinese, and on the other in French and Chinese, the name.

The worst of going shopping is, that no sooner have you entered the shop than the street is almost blocked up with a crowd of gaping,



SAILORS' HOME AT ROTTERDAM.

S K E T C H E S I N C H I N A .



CUM-FA-MEW LANDING-PLACE, HONAN.

dirty-faced natives, slightly sprinkled with a few beggarwomen, who keep on at you, "Typan cumshaw! typhan cumshaw!" at the same time holding out a little basket for you to put said "cumshaw" in, supposing you to have any cash about you. Beggars here have arrived at great perfection in rags, and I doubt whether the most ragged of all ragged Paddys would be able to compete with your Celestial beggars in raggedness: some of their clothes are perfect models of ingenuity, and it is difficult to conceive how so many different specimens of rags are kept together in the shape of a garment. As we are on the subject of beggars, I may as well tell you that there is a rice distribution daily, except Sundays. This distribution commenced soon

after the capture of the city, when subscriptions from Parsee merchants relieved a large portion of the poorer persons in the upper part of the town, near head-quarters, which to this day has continued. A few Europeans afterwards undertook to distribute a similar charity in the neighbourhood of the Factory part of the town. This latter distribution has continued during the last six weeks, a thousand being relieved daily. On Saturdays a double distribution takes place. At first the site chosen was that formerly occupied by the British church, which the Chinese, after demolishing, had converted into a market-place, the famous Hog-lane: it since has been removed to "Consoo Hall," a building which was spared by the fire of 1856. In the Sketch

I have shown the interior. The European is examining the rice-tickets to see that they are not spurious; further is a string of small, blind children—all blind people here walking in strings of four or five; the one at the head holds a long thin stick, which is used as a feeler, and each of the others has a hand on the shoulder of the one before him. You continually see these little trains. The Chinese policeman is leading them to where the rice is given out. They have a little basket each to contain their portion.

The Chinese policemen always accompany the British, but are unarmed. Their dress is very Chinese, as you see.

To show you how fashionable we are 10,000 miles away from Bond-



DISTRIBUTION OF RICE, AT CANTON.

street I send you a Sketch of our Tailor's Shop—the great Stulz. It looks rather strange—does it not?—to see that celebrated name up in such a thoroughly Chinese-looking place as is this landing-place. The joss-house is next to Stulz's, and the boats are opposite. There two pigs are daily to be seen eating the refuse of sugar-cane which is thrown down by the man who, sitting on the steps of the joss-house, is selling that article. These boat-people kick up a fearful row every time an unfortunate individual shows any symptoms of wishing to cross: every individual boat woman or girl sets up such a yelling as would deafen a person of delicate hearing, each desiring the said individual to come to his or her boat. I visited the Namhoi (prison) the other day with a friend. The prisoners were all playing in a corner till they saw us, when some ran away and some remained. A more deplorable set of chained beings I never saw. There were numbers of women in another part of the building; but they looked happy enough.

We have not heard anything of the braves for a long time.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 30.—Trinity Sunday.
MONDAY, 31.—Dr. Chalmers died, 1847.
TUESDAY, June 1.—St. Nicomede. Inundation in France, 1856.
WEDNESDAY, 2.—Gordon Riots, 1780.
THURSDAY, 3.—Corpus Christi.
FRIDAY, 4.—King Victor of Sardinia abdicated, 1802.
SATURDAY, 5.—St. Boniface. Sun rises, 3h. 48m.; sets, 8h. 5m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 5, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 31	3 45	4 3	4 23	4 38	4 57	5 16
5 15	5 29	6 17	6 27	6 42	7 0	7 19
8 3	8 17	9 5	9 15	9 30	9 48	10 7
11 15	11 29	12 17	12 27	12 42	1 0	1 19

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Titiens, Albani, Ortolani, Piccolomini, Gagliardi, Benevenuto, Aldighieri, Viletti, and Bellotti. The following arrangements have been made: Tuesday, June 1, LES HUGUENOTS; and Ballet, with Madame Tagliani. Thursday, June 3, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO; and Ballet, with Madlle Piccolini. Saturday, June 5, IL TROVATORE; and Ballet. Applications to be made at the Box-office.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE, DON GIOVANNI, and other Entertainments. The Ball will include Madlle Piccolini and Marie Tagliani. Morning dress only is necessary. To commence at half-past one o'clock. Price of admission: Boxes, 6s. 11s. 6d. to 15s.; Pit Stalls, 2s.; Pit and Gallery Stalls, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d. To be had at the Box-office at the Theatre.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, MUSIC HATH CHARMS, KING LEAR, and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF. Tuesday and Thursday, THE STOCK EXCHANGE; or, The Green Business; FAUST AND MARGUERITE, and SAMUEL IN SEARCH OF HIMSELF.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAY respectfully inform the Public that their ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on SATURDAY, JUNE 13th, upon which occasion the grand and splendid play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE will be produced with the same accuracy of detail and historical correctness that have marked the previous revivals at this theatre. In consequence of this arrangement KING LEAR will be repeated SEVEN NIGHTS MORE, and then withdrawn, to make room for THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. KING LEAR, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, AN UNEQUAL MATCH, in which Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear, having recovered from her late severe indisposition. After which, on the above nights, PLUTO and PROSERPINE; and JACK'S RETURN from CANTON. On Wednesday, Miss Reynolds will appear in the character of Miss Hardcastle, in SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER; with PLUTO and PROSERPINE, and JACK'S RETURN from CANTON.

THEATRE ROYAL ADELPHI.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last nights of the Old Adelphi. Monday, the GREEN BUDDIES, OUR FRENCH LADY'S MAID. Characters by Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Charles Selby, Madame Cosette, Mrs. Chatterley. Tuesday, the MYSTERIOUS STRANGER, and OUR FRENCH LADY'S MAID.

SURF THEATRE.—Lessee Messrs. SHEPHERD and CRESWICK. Unprecedented novelty and attraction, in consequence of the rebuilding of the Adelphi Theatre. The entire Adelphi Company—Sole Manager, Mr. B. Webster: Directors, Messrs. W. C. G. Selby, and J. C. Selby, will give 12 Performances at the Surf Theatre, commencing Monday, June 7. Further particulars in future bills. Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.—To commence with POMPHIL; or, the Doomed City, supported by the Company. To conclude with THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT; in which Miss Rebecca Isaac will perform. On Saturday, June 5th, Mr. Phelps will appear.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—This Evening the Successful New Grand Chivalric Spectacle, entitled THE WHITE FAIRY, or, The Wild Boar of the Forest: produced with new Scenery, Costumes, and Apparatus. Followed by the SCENES in the ENEMA. Mr. W. Cooke's original system of Horse Training. Concluding with a variety of other entertainments. Commence at 7.

GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS.—Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING, Proprietors.—Under the special patronage of her Majesty the QUEEN, the Royal Highness the PRINCE OF CONSORT, and the ROYAL FAMILY, the Proprietors have a visit on MAY 14, 1858, Ninth Week. Unprecedented Success. The largest Equestrian Establishment in the World, numbering over Two Hundred Men and Horses, is NOW OPEN, for a short season, at the ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square, giving TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, commencing at Half-past Two and Eight o'clock p.m. The Day Performance is fully equal to that of the Evening. Admission: Private Boxes from 5s. to 3s.; Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes and Stalls can only be secured at the Alhambra Palace, and Mr. Mitchell's Library, 31, Old Bond-street. Box-office open from Ten a.m. until Five p.m. No fees for booking places. No programmes are correct but those published inside the building; and only 1d. each is allowed to be charged. N.B. Season tickets not transferable.

NOW OPEN, the SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERIES of CONTEMPORARY PORTRAITS, containing many striking and remarkable novelties. Admission, 1s.—114, New Bond-street.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now OPEN at their Gallery, 5, PALM-MALL EAST (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall (near St. James's Palace), from Nine till dark daily.—Admission, 1s.; Season Ticket, 5s. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Modern Artists of the French School is NOW OPEN to the Public at the French Gallery, 131, Pall-mall, opposite to the Opera Colonnade. Admission, 1s.; catalogue, 6d. each. Open from 9 to 6 daily.

ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES, "Lindais Peasants Going to Market," and "Morning in the Highlands," together with her Portrait, by E. Dufrenoy, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 163, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.—Open from Nine till Six.

MUNICH GALLERY of ENAMEL PICTURES.—This rare Collection, the works of Wustlich, Chas. Deisinger, Langhammer, Müller, Bauer, Schaefer, Froehliche, and Melnich, &c., is NOW EXHIBITED at No. 2, Prith-street (one door from the corner of Soho-square). Admission is to those not presenting cards of invitation.—The Collection to be sold, entire or separately.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S NEW ADDITION, the atrocious assassins ORSINI and PIERRI, guillotined for attempting the life of the Emperor Napoleon III, and the Emperor, to the horror of all Europe.—Nassau, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven till Nine.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS for the WEEK ending SATURDAY, JUNE 5th.
Monday.—Open at 9. The "rehearsal Band" will perform in the Central Transept, and the new Wind Band in the Grounds, at intervals throughout the day. Performance on the Great Organ, by Mr. James Coward, at 2.30. Pianoforte Performance at 3.30.
Tuesday.—Open at 10. The Company's Bands as above. Mr. Westbrook on the Great Organ at 2.30. Pianoforte at 3.30. Performance on Bevington's Organ at 4, by Mr. Hallist Shppard.
Wednesday and Thursday.—Open at 10. Arrangements same as Monday.
Admission on these days One Shilling; Children under Twelve, sixpence.
Friday.—Open at 12. Great Organ at 1.30. Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert at 3, including Part Songs and Choruses by the Vocal Association. Concert, Mr. Minns. Full Display of the whole of the Upper Series of Fountains after the Concert. The new Wind Band will perform in the Grounds till 7.30.
Admission by Season Ticket, or by Day Ticket, 5s.; Children under Twelve, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d. extra.
Saturday.—Open at 12. Floral Promenade and Concerts by the Orchestral Band, under the direction of Mr. Minns. The new Wind Band will perform in the Grounds at intervals till 7.30. Performance on the Great Organ at 2, and on Bevington's organ at 5. Pianoforte recital by Miss Annie Elliott at 3.45. Full display of the Upper Fountains at 3.30. Admission 1s. 6d.; Children under Twelve, 1s. The Thirteen Fountains in the Naves and Fine Art Courts will play daily from 12 to 6, and the Fountains on the Terrace from 2 to 6. The lofty Water Towers will remain open to visitors free. The engines, cotton machines, printing press, centrifugal pumps, furnaces &c. &c., are working daily in the Machinery Department. The immense masses of Rhododendrons in the valleys and on the slopes of the Park are now in their greatest beauty. The unrivalled groups of the Mountain or Tree Ferns are now opening their immense blooms. The Gorse and Shrubs, generally on the rocks near the Antediluvian Animals and on the shores of the lakes, are in full flower. The Staleite Grotto is now open for the season. No extra charge for anything. Archery, Cricketer, Bowls, and Quoits in the Park, at from one penny per game each player.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COLE.—On FRIDAY next, JUNE 4, Costa's WLL. Vocalists—Misses Clara Novello, Miss Doherty, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wells. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's office, No. 6, in Exeter Hall.

CONCERT by the BLIND.—Hanover-square Rooms.—A CONCERT of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC by the Pupils of the School for the Indigent Blind, assisted by other blind Musicians will be given, under distinguished patronage, on SATURDAY, JUNE 12, at Three o'clock. Conductor, Mr. W. H. Moss. Tickets, 10s. 6d. and 5s., at the Music-sellers'; and at the School, St. George's-fields, Southwark.

MISS DOLBY and Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER'S SECOND CONCERT of CHAMBER MUSIC will take place at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 31, at Three o'clock, when they will be assisted by Mr. Flagora, Signor Piatti, and Mr. George Russell. Tickets (for reserved seats), half-a-guinea each, may be had of Messrs. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street; of Miss Dolby, 3, Hindustan-street, Manchester-square; and of Mr. Lindsay Sloper, 70, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park.

MISS LAURA BAXTER will have the honour to give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, on THURSDAY, 17th JUNE, 1858, under distinguished patronage. Artists: Madame Persiani, Madame Weiss. Miss Matilda Baxter (of the Royal Academy of Music, her first appearance), and Miss Laura Baxter; Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Piatti, Mr. Henry Blagrove, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. Wells. The Vocal Association, conducted by Mr. B. Novello. Poets, Ha-fa-Guinea each; Unreserved Seats, Seven Shillings each, or Four for One Guinea. To be had of Miss Laura Baxter, 70, Milton-street; Dorset square; or of the principal Music Publishers and Libraries.

MIDDLE SPEYER begs to announce that she will give a PIANOFORTE RECITAL on SATURDAY next, June 5, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, on which occasion she will have the honour of performing a selection from the works of Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Chopin. To commence at Three o'clock. Vocalists: Miss Kemble, Herr Richard Deck, Pianist Accompanist, Mr. Harold Thomas. Reserved and numbered seats, half-a-guinea. Tickets, 7s., to be obtained at Oliver's, 19, Old Bond-street; at the principal Music Warehouse; and of Middle Speyer, 3, Upper Ranelagh-street, Eaton-square.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS will read his CHIMES on THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 3rd, at Eight o'clock, at his CHRISTMAS CATHOL on Wednesday Afternoon, June 9th, at Three o'clock, at St. MARTIN'S HALL. Each Reading will last two hours. Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s.; Arise and Galleries, 2s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 93, Finsbury; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, every Night (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at Three. Places can be secured at the Box-office, EGYPTIAN HALL, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—The New Series of Illustrations by Mr. and Mrs. REED (late Miss P. Horton) Every Evening except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Stalls secured, without extra charge, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co's, 301, Regent-street.

MR. CHARLES COTTON'S ROSE, SHAMROCK, and THISTLE, at the PRINCE OF WALES'S HALL, 809, Regent-street. In consequence of the great success and numbers unable to gain admission during the past week, Mr. Charles Cotton has made arrangements to remain open for Four Weeks longer. Every Evening at Eight (except Saturday), Saturday at Three.

FIFTH YEAR of the Present Entertainment.—The Sisters SOPHIA and ANNIE, in their original entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE (performed upwards of 1000 times in the provinces), will appear at Hasling, May 31; Ashford, June 1; Canterbury, 2 and 3; Gravesend, 4.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Strand.—Entertainment commences at Eight. Morning Concert every Saturday at Three. An entire Change of Programme, introducing BURLESQUE on the CIRCUS. Dress Stalls, 2s.; Arise, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

EXHIBITION of AMERICAN PLANTS, ASH-BURNHAM PAVILION, adjoining Cremorne.—Messrs. WATERER and GODFREY beg to announce that their Exhibition of Hardy Rhododendrons and other American Plants will open on TUESDAY next, the 1st of JUNE, and will continue daily throughout the month. Admission, 1s. From Ten till dark. Knapp Hill, Woking, Surrey.

HYDROPATHIC BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT. Petersham, near Richmond, Surrey, S.W.—The treatment is perfectly safe for infancy and age, and absolutely agreeable. Terms: Eighteen pence, Fifty-four pence and Sixty-six pence per day.—Prospectuses on application to EDWARD GREENFIELD, Clerk.

LAKE WINDERMERE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT. Westmorland.—Proprietor, R. L. HUDSON, M.R.C.S.E. Prospectuses may be had on application to the Surgeon of the House.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, 43, Woburn-place.—ELECTRO-CHYMICAL BATHS, for the extraction of mercury and other medicines from the body, and the cure of epilepsy, skin complaints, nervousness, rheumatism, paralysis, &c., pronounced incurable under other systems.—Physician, Dr. GRIFFITHS JONES.

ILKLEY WELLS HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT. Wharfedale, Yorkshire.—This delightful and unrivalled residence for invalids and visitors is situated in the beautiful valley of the Wharfe, six miles from Bolton Abbey. The general and medical management is under the immediate direction of Dr. Edmund Smith, the well-known Hydropathic and Homoeopathic Physician, late of Sheffield. For prospectus and further information application to be made to Mr. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley.

TO INVALIDS.—A Physician of experience offers the comforts of a Home, with cheerful and intellectual society, to a Gentleman requiring such, with medical attendance. The situation is good and healthy, and the use of a carriage if necessary.—For terms, &c., apply to M. D., 12, Percy-street, Liverpool.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's-inn-road.—The THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL in aid of the funds of this Hospital will take place at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of JUNE. The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis in the chair.

FUNDS are greatly REQUIRED for the support of the HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION,rompton, 180 patients are waiting for admission, and eighty beds are empty for want of funds. PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL (by the Seaside at Margate), commonly called the Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary, established in the year 1796, providing nutritious Diet, Air, Porter, Wine, Beds, Medical Advice, Medicines, Sea-water Baths, and the use of Bathing Machines for 200 Poor Patients suffering under Scrofula, from London and all parts of the Kingdom.

Patron.—The QUEEN.
Patroness.—The Duchess of Kent.
Vice-Patron.—The Bishop of London.
President.—The Earl of Carnarvon.

In order to meet the increasing demands for admissions into this Hospital, it is proposed to build new wards for 100 additional patients, being children in an early stage of scrofulous disease, and also a special room suitable for schools during the week, and for a chapel in which the Chaplain may officiate on Sunday. The estimated cost is £5000, including some alterations which may be advantageously made in the present building. We, whose names are underigned, being a Committee appointed at a Court of Directors to carry out an enlargement of the Hospital, do hereby invite subscriptions for such purpose from the nobility, the clergy, the gentry, the bankers and merchants, and public companies of London and the country. Scrofula is known to be a disease common to England, and rife in the metropolis and in large cities and towns. The only remedy for it is found in sea air, sea-bathing, and nursing diet. No other hospital, exclusively confined to the treatment of scrofula, exists in the Kingdom, and no part of the sea coast is so easily and cheaply reached as Margate, both by railroad and steam-boat. Subscriptions already received amount to nearly £3001.

HENRY SPENCER LAW, T. B. CURLING, F.R.S., W. R. WHITE, RICHARD BAGGALLAT, A. A. PIERCE, JOHN HODGSON, M.A., Hon. Sec.
Subscriptions already received are as follows:
£100 from each name under No. 1.
£50 from each name under No. 2.
£25 from each name under No. 3.

No. 1.
Sir Brook W. Bridges, M.P.
Lady Burton.
Messrs. G. & Co.
Mr. E. Coughman.
The Drapers' Company.
The Goldsmiths' Company.
The Grocers' Company.
The Rev. J. Hodgson.
The Lord Overstone.
T. P. Peppas, Esq.
Miss T., by W. Fox, Esq.
J. Taber, Esq.
W. Robinson White, Esq.
The Earl of Winchelsea, deceased.
No. 2.
W. De Capel Brooke, Esq.
F. W. Cobb, Esq.
No. 3.
R. Conder, Esq.
Miss Morris.
J. P. Rumpers, Esq.
Abel Smith, Esq.
J. A. Warre, Esq., M.P.
No. 4.
R. Baggallat, Esq.
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.
The Earl of Carnarvon.
The Fishmongers' Company.
Messrs. Grosvenor, Chatter, and Co.
Russell Scott, Esq.
J. Slater, Esq.
Samuel Tomkins, Esq.
No. 5.
F. Bruce, Esq.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.
The Ironmongers' Company.
And about 140 subscribers of sums ranging from £5 to 10s.

Subscriptions on account of the Margate Hospital Building Fund to be paid to Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing-cross; or Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; or to the Treasurer, S. Tomkins, Esq., Messrs. Wells and Co's, Lombard-street; and also to the Rev. John Hodgson, Hon. Secretary, No. 3, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, to whom notices of any such payment is requested to be given by letter.

THE REV. JOHN HODGSON (late Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet), Honorary Secretary of the Royal Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, being the National Hospital for the reception of Poor Scrofulous Patients from London and all parts of England, invites the noble and gentle Ladies of England, mothers of families and their daughters, to assist him in filling up a list he has set up for 5000 names to be inscribed upon it, with a subscription against each of any sum not exceeding 5s. The whole nation is appealed to, that this experiment, undertaken with much confidence, may, by meeting with general sympathy, be speedily accomplished. The hundreds of poor little children, in the early stage of scrofula, may, through the mercy of God, be spared from experiencing the more fearful ravages by means of remedies provided in a sea-side hospital. Upwards of 2000 names were on the list in the year 1857, and 1859 was received, made up of individual contributions of 5s. and under. The highest in rank and the lowest in rank are among the subscribers. Upwards of 50 collectors have volunteered their services in various parts of London and the country.

Subscriptions in post-office stamps or in post-offices orders on the Westminster branch or by bankers' checks to be sent to the Rev. John Hodgson, Honorary Secretary, 3, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, in letters, stating names of subscribers and places of residence, legibly written.

Various papers, reports, &c., may be had upon application by letter.

MR. RAREY, the AMERICAN HORSE-TAMER.—Mr. Rarey will give Lessons at Messrs. LUCAS'S HORSE REPOSITORY, LIVERPOOL, on Monday, the 31st inst., and Tuesday, the 1st of June, in EDINBURGH, the 3rd and 4th of June.

Mr. Rarey will give Lessons at the ROUND HOUSE, Kilmerton-street, Belgrave, the third week in June. Due notice of the days of teaching will be announced.

THE WILD ZEBRA OF THE AFRICAN DESERT.

Mr. Rarey, by permission of the Council of the Zoological Society has a Zebra to his possession. Mr. Rarey will exhibit this animal to his subscribers in June.

The Subscription is Ten Guinea for a Gentleman, and Fifteen Guinea for a Lady and Gentleman.

Further information and forms for Subscription may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at Mr. Rarey's office, left hand of the yard, Messrs. Tattersall's, Grosvenor-place.

THE SECRETARIES of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY thankfully acknowledge the receipt of £100 from an anonymous Donor for the extension of Missions in British India.—Blomfield-street, 13th May, 1858.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

The Viscount Ranelagh, J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.
The Hon. Colonel Lowther, M.P.
INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL AND SAVING.
Investors have never received less than six per cent. and one year seven. The "key" of land is quite optional, and there is no partnership liability of any kind. Interest of 8 per cent. is paid half yearly, independently of the Bonus declared at the end of the year. Prospective will be sent free to any part of the world.
23, Norfolk-street, Strand, London (W.C.) CHARLES LEWIS GROSSKLEN, Secretary.

VILLAS at MODERATE RENTS.—There is no property at BRIGHTON that possesses equal advantages to the VILLAS in PARK CRESCENT. They are well arranged, fitted with modern conveniences, and finished with good taste. The soil is dry, the locality healthy, the distance from the sea agreeable, the views of the Town and Down scenery extensive and uninterrupted. The pleasure grounds, extending to four acres, are picturesque, and the exclusive use of them is secured to the residents. The Terms to RENT or PURCHASE are moderate. Apply to Messrs. PARSONS and SON, Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 9, Marine Parade, Brighton.

MAYENCE ON RHINE.—Professor GARNHAM, B.A., having a comfortable English home, wishes TWO or THREE PUPILS for GERMAN, French, Italian, &c.

READING during the LONG VACATION.—Undergraduates of the Universities desirous of READING with a Tutor during the ensuing Long Vacation, in the Western Isles of Scotland, may have Rooms, Board, and every accommodation, at a moderate cost, in the building of the College, Isle of Cumbrae. Reading twice a week (or oftener if desired) with the Rev. J. G. Cameron, M.A., Oxon, Vice Provost.

Terms.—Thirty-six Pounds for the Three Months, or Twelve Guinea per Month, with proportionate increase for more frequent assistance in Reading. Application to be made to the Rev. the Bursar, the College, Isle of Cumbrae, Greenock, N.E.

MEDICAL PUPIL.—A Surgeon of extensive practice has a VACANCY for a YOUNG GENTLEMAN to be Articled for Three or Five Years, and who would have full opportunity of attending Lectures and Hospital during his apprenticeship. He would be willing to arrange for the full maintenance of the student, &c. The most ample references will be given and required. Apply to M. T., care of Messrs. Webb and Hunt, Castle-street, Liverpool.

COLOGNE, the RHINE, GERMANY, TRIESTE, DENMARK, SWEDEN, &c.—S.A.W. SHORTER, and CHEAPER ROUTE.—The shortest and cheapest route between England and the above-named places is now via Rotterdam and the Dutch-Rhenish Railway.

Through Tickets are issued at Rotterdam for Dusseldorf and Cologne, from which places Steamers run several times daily, passing through the whole of the celebrated scenery of the Rhine. There are frequent daily communications between Cologne and Bonn, Aix-la-Chapelle, Wehladen, Baden, Bonn, Frankfurt, Cassel, &c.

Through Tickets are also issued for Bremen, Hanover, Harburg (for Hamburg), Brunswick, Magdeburg, Potsdam, Berlin, Leipzig, and Dresden. Passengers adopting the Dutch-Rhenish Route to these places will not only escape the inconvenience of landing in small boats at Ostend, and crossing the Rhine at Cologne or Ruhrort, but by avoiding the long detour by Cologne to the Oberhausen Junction of the Cologne-Minden Railway will effect a large saving both in distance and expense.

Fifty pounds of luggage are allowed, free of charge, to every passenger for Germany. The courtesy of the Dutch Government opposes no obstacles to the easy passage of travellers through Holland. Now that the facilities for obtaining Foreign Office passports have been so much increased, and their price reduced to a nominal sum, travellers are recommended to provide themselves with them in preference to Consular passports, as the former require no visa for Prussia. Visas for Holland may be obtained of the Dutch Consul, 21, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

Every information as to rates, routes, passports, &c., can be had on application, personally or by letter, to Mr. JOHN C. JACOBSON, Agent to the Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company, 61, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—REDUCED FARES

BETWEEN LONDON and the SUBURBAN STATIONS. RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES are now issued DAILY, and by all Trains, between London and Putney, Chiswick, Kew, Brentford, Gillingham Common, Wimbledon, Malden, Kingston, Thames Ditton, Hampton Court, Esher, Walton, Weybridge, Addlestone, Chertsey, and Woking.

Second-Class Season Tickets between London and all Stations issued on and after 1st May will be charged Twenty per Cent. less than the rate for First-Class Season Tickets.

The rates for First-Class Season Tickets to the Suburban Stations are as low as those charged upon any other Railway out of London.

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—FAMILY TICKETS to

the SEASIDE, from Waterloo-bridge Station, London, to Weymouth, Dorchester, Poole (for Bournemouth), Wareham (for Swanage), Lymington (for Freshwater, and Isle of Wight), are now issued at the following rates, viz.:

	London to Weymouth	London to Poole	London to Lymington
	or Dorchester and Back.	or Wareham and Back.	and Back.

Available for Return	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Within 2 Weeks	37s.	27s.	39s.	29s.	37s.	27s.
" 1 Month	42s.	32s.	44s.	34s.	42s.	32s.
" 2 Months	47s.	37s.	49s.	39s.	47s.	37s.
" 3 Months	52s.	42s.	54s.	44s.	52s.	42s.

Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3, and not exceeding 12 years, Half Fare. Tickets are only granted to Parties taking not less than Six First-Class or Eight Second-Class Tickets, or purchasing to an amount represented by either number of Tickets.

* The Lymington Tickets will only be issued when the Branch Railway opens; until then Tickets will be issued to Brockenhurst.

The Tickets are not transferable. On the day of return they must be presented and stamped before leaving the Station where the party joins the Train.

Application for Family Tickets to be made to the Superintendent, Waterloo-bridge Station.

Return Tickets between London and the above Stations are available up to the evening of the day succeeding that on which they are issued, or if issued on Friday, Saturdays, or Sundays up to the evening of the following Monday, inclusive of the Night Mail Trains.

Cheap Return Tickets, at a little more than Single Fares, are issued from London to the above Stations on Saturdays and Sundays, available to return up to Monday evening.

Waterloo-bridge Station, London, May, 1858. (BY ORDER)

A FANCY BAZAAR AND FLOWER SHOW, in Aid of the

Fund for erecting New District Schools, is intended to be held in the grounds of Spring Grove House, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 7th and 8th JUNE, 1858.

Patronesses:	Patronesses:	Patronesses:
The Countess of Jersey.	Viscountess Milford.	Lady Carrow.
The Countess of Calhoun.	Viscountess Newark.	The Hon. Mrs. Kilmuir.
The Countess of Northbury.	Viscountess Glenageary.	
COMMITTEE:		
Mrs. Fullock.	Mrs. H. D. Davies.	Mrs. Power.
Mrs. Furtos.	Mrs. Dibson.	Mrs. Sullivan.
Mrs. Campbell.	Mrs. Griffin.	Mrs. G. B. Tremayne.
Mrs. Davies.	Mrs. Henderson.	Mrs. Parnell Watson.

The Band of the 11th Hussars will attend. Admission, One Shilling; Children Half-price. Separate admission to the Flower Show, 6d. each. All persons are invited to exhibit Flowers, Fruit, &c.; and Certificates of Merit in lieu of Prizes will be awarded for the best specimens of each variety. Cut Flowers will be most acceptable on either the Monday or Tuesday morning. Contributions of all kinds will be thankfully received by any member of the Committee, or by either of the Hon. Secretaries, Mrs. Innes or Miss Wilkinson, Spring Grove, Hounslow. Trains from Waterloo to Spring Grove Station constantly throughout the day.

Return Tickets, which will admit to the Bazaar and Flower Show, will be issued at Waterloo Station.—First Class, 2s. 6d.; Second Class, 2s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1858.

We notice with regret that difficulties are increasing in France as in England. Here we have a Government which takes enormous pay and does not govern; and a Government exists which finds itself constrained to regulate every thing, even the share lists of journals, and is continually thwarted and sometimes annoyingly defeated. A deputy for the department of the Haut-Rhin, for example, M. Migeon, has been elected in defiance of the exhortations of the Government and the exertions of the clergy. In Paris, too, the Government has suffered a similar defeat. A late Ministerial explanation of the finances has given rise to many unfavourable comments, leaving the impression that the public accounts are "cooked" to "make things easy," and distrust is strengthened. Now, too, the restrictions on trade are beginning to manifest their effects. They prevent the manufacturing, shipping, and mercantile classes from prospering, and make the prospect of an abundant harvest—the last harvest having been good—too much for the market, beating down prices

and even to constrain charitable bodies in possession of real property to sell it and invest the money in the funds. The plea is that the funds will pay them better; the effect will be to make all these bodies subservient to the Government; and the principle of the measure, which meets much opposition, would here be considered little better than confiscation. Then trade is very slow in recovering; the profitable intercourse with England is impeded; and feelings of a sour, morose, and ferocious character are, in consequence of such circumstances, prevalent in various classes and quarters of France. The old hostility between the townsfolk and the soldiery is again breaking out. Several incidents lately have made this apparent; and the duel which took place in Vesinet Wood, near Versailles, on the 15th or 16th inst., is one of the latest and by far the most important.

The *Figaro*, a light satirical journal which the Government encourages, that the Parisians may more easily forego political discussion, and which formerly directed its shafts against the citizens, now catching some of their feelings, has begun to notice snobishness amongst the military. On the 6th inst. it spoke of "the inevitable Sub-Lieutenant not being at a ball as a remarkable improvement," and reminded the officers that ladies did not like to have their dresses torn by spurs; that bad tobacco left a bad smell; and that it was vulgar to rush on refreshments like hungry clowns." At this *boutade*, which the humble editor declares was wrongly interpreted and not meant to offend, the whole army took fire. Officers met in several places, drew lots which of them should challenge the writer, M. de Pène, and, after correspondence and discussion, he went out with M. Courtiel, a relation of General Espinasse. The officer was attended by several of his comrades, but he was wounded in the encounter, and then properly shook hands with his antagonist. A Captain Hienne, however, one of M. Courtiel's seconds, rushed forward, and said he too had challenged M. de Pène, who must also fight him. The seconds declined to allow a second duel, on which Captain Hienne insulted M. de Pène so grossly that he was compelled to fight. His challenger was a notorious swordsman, and M. de Pène, weakened by a previous combat, was run twice through the body, though not, as his antagonist meant, scandalously murdered. He was left for some time on the field, and for several days was not expected to recover. He yet lives, however, and, contrary to all hope, is improving. Captain Hienne did not assassinate M. de Pène to avenge M. Courtiel, but the entire army. All the officers of the 1st Regiment of cuirassiers of the Guard in garrison at St. Germain repaired in their uniforms to the office of the *Industriel* at that place, and required it to insert an explanation of M. Roge, M. Hienne's second, in which it was boldly avowed that this was the object. The affair is of course undergoing judicial investigation; but, in the meantime, the version of it which we have given, chiefly from the narrative of M. Roge, and avoiding all of the unsubstantiated charges made against the officers, shows them to be animated by a spirit excessively arrogant, domineering, and bullying. Such characteristics in the military bode ill for the tranquillity of France, and ill for every nation where they prevail.

They are properly met by the spirited civilians of France. The report of the duel as it slowly transpired through a Belgian paper, and ultimately through the *Figaro* itself, roused general indignation. It was the single topic of conversation for several days. It was regarded as a vile assassination. A great many persons sent their cards or called at the office of *Figaro*, offering to fight the fighters and avenge M. de Pène. Disgust and horror have been universally excited, and the old quarrel between the military and the Pequins, as the former were wont to call all who are not soldiers, is blazing forth in France. We record the facts, and express our fear that the policy which nourishes arrogance in the armed force instead of confidence in the people, which prefers governing by the sword to governing by their affections won by securing their liberties, will be very injurious to that country. The Colonels lately showed how they could insult an ally; now the Sub-Lieutenants have shown how they can treat their fellow-citizens.

Such events and their possible consequences remind us that all the States of Europe have gone forward in the career of civilisation nearly together. They trade together, one knowledge is common to them, and they have a common fate. From the wars and revolutions in which some are involved none escape unharmed. "Shrewd political observers," says the *Times*, "have often noticed that England and France suffer a common madness under different forms. We change factions, policy, measures, as often and as capriciously as our neighbours change their dynasty, their theory, or their title of sovereignty." "It seems," says M. Bastiat, a French writer, "decreed by Providence that one nation shall not rise much above another." "We all improve together, preserving, like the water of a flood tide, a common level while we all rise higher." Society, therefore, is one whole, and our neighbour, a great member of it, cannot suffer, as we fear she will, but we shall be afflicted. Of our common interest we have a striking illustration in the subscription just announced in London for the relief of M. de Lamartine from pecuniary difficulties, which is based on the ground that "England has received pure and noble pleasure from the effusions of his genius; and advantages which we scarcely know how to estimate from his courage and moderation as a statesman."

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. Fenwick to Thirning, Norfolk; Rev. E. Strickland to Brixton Deverill, Wilts. *Vicarage*: Rev. G. Galsford to Rstherne, Cheshire. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. A. C. Haviland to St. John's, Bodle-street-green, Sussex; Rev. J. Powell to Hill Deverill, Wilts. *Curacies*: Rev. A. G. Black to Boyton, Wilts; Rev. E. Gunner to St. Lawrence, near Reading; Rev. E. Owen to St. Thomas, Stockton-heath, Cheshire; Rev. E. R. Seymour to St. Andrew, Dublin; Rev. A. Smith to Wigan, Lancashire; Rev. G. J. Story to St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol; Rev. C. E. Tisdell to St. Andrew (Senior), Dublin. *Lectureship*: Rev. E. Rambaut to Watford Cathedral.

LADY MARGARET LEVERSON GOWER, wife of the Hon. Frederick Leveron Gower, brother of Earl Granville, died on Saturday evening last from measles, following immediately after her Ladyship's confinement. Lady Margaret was second daughter of the late Marquis of Northampton.

THE DEATH OF MR. JOHN O'CONNELL took place somewhat unexpectedly on Monday evening, at Kingstown; the cause being a severe attack of bronchitis, contracted by sitting in a damp garden-chair.

The Earl of Ranfurly expired on Wednesday night week at Dunganon Park, his seat in the county Tyrone, after a short illness.

THE *Stonesdale Democrat*, published in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, chronicles the death of a revolutionary heroine named Mrs. Sarah Benjamin, at the age of 114 years 5 months and 3 days.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary intelligence in both Houses on Friday, the 21st inst., appeared in the Saturday's edition of this Journal last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal assent was given by commission to the following bills—viz., Consolidated Fund (£11,000,000). Stamp Duty on Drafts, Loan Societies, Chelsea Hospital and Waterworks (Exchange of Land), Caledonian Railway (Dalmarnock Branch), Eden Valley Railway, Merthyr Tydvil Water, Leamington, Biggar, and Broughton Railway, Aberdare Water, Dundalk and Fnniskillen Railway, Sealecoates and Knighton Railway, Barnstaple Waterworks, Newport (Salop) Markets, Townhall, &c.; and Penistone, Thurstone, and Oxspring Gas.

The House then adjourned, and resumed at five o'clock.

THE OATHS BILL.

The Earl of LUCAN gave notice that when the noble and learned Lord below him (Lord Lyndhurst) should call attention to the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on the Oaths bill, he should move an amendment. The terms of that amendment he could not give at present, but he should do so on an early day, so as to save their Lordships any inconvenience.

Lord CAMPBELL suggested that the noble Earl should state what the purport of his amendment would be.

The Earl of LUCAN said the terms of the amendment should be in their Lordships' hands in a few days.

THE CAGLIARI DIFFICULTY.

In answer to the Earl of MINTO, who had inquired whether a reply to the demand for compensation had been received from the Court of Naples, the Earl of MALMESBURY said that he had received a reply from the Government of Naples which he understood to be a refusal; but he had been informed that morning that it was only an argumentative reply, and not a refusal.

The Earl of MINTO inquired if any steps had been taken in consequence? The Earl of MALMESBURY said he had received the despatch only two hours ago.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

The Earl of DERRY moved that the House do now adjourn until Monday, the 31st instant. The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. CLIVE said he had to bring before the House a case of breach of privilege on the part of a member of the provincial press. Until lately he had been chairman of a committee of two rival lines of railway, and the calumny arose out of that circumstance—the article charging him, in very gross language, with having an animus against the North British line, and in favour of the Caledonian Company, and there were some very broad insinuations against him with reference to Caledonian stock. He never held any Caledonian stock in his life, and all the railway interest he had was in the county of Mayo. It was said that he had been rallied both by members of the Committee and by people out of doors on the subject of his partiality. He was prepared to answer any inquiry on the subject, and that his private affairs should undergo the fullest investigation. The hon. gentleman moved that Hudson Scott, the printer, and Washington Wilks, the proprietor and publisher, of the *Carlisle Examiner* should be required to attend in that House on Friday next.

Mr. HUGGESS seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the impartial manner in which the chairman conducted the business of the Committee of which he was a member.

The motion was agreed to.

THE NEW DESPATCHES—INDIA.

Lord PALMERSTON said he wished to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer two questions—first, whether there was any covering despatch in the papers which had been laid before the House, and, if so, whether he would have any objection to produce it; and second, whether the House was to understand that the debate would be closed to-night, as he thought it would be very undesirable that the debate should go off for a week?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he assumed that there was a general understanding that the debate should be concluded to-night, but he could not control such a matter except by setting an example. He trusted they would go to a division that night. With regard to the first question, he regretted that the noble Lord had not given him any notice of it. If there were a covering despatch which it might be thought advantageous to the public and to Lord Canning to produce, of course it would be laid upon the table.

Mr. LABOUCHERE inquired whether any authentic account of Lord Canning's proclamation had been received by the Government?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he believed not; but letters were in existence showing that the proclamation was in operation.

Mr. GLADSTONE inquired whether, before the despatch of the 19th of April was sent off, the Cabinet had been apprised that Lord Canning had said a portion of his proclamation would be attacked, and that he intended to send a despatch explanatory of its provisions?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that no intimation of that sort had reached the Cabinet. The first intimation they had of it was from a statement made by the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords. Lord Ellenborough had been conferred with on this point, and he said that at that time had such an intimation been made to him.

ABANDONMENT OF THE VOICE OF CENSURE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved that the House at its rising do adjourn until Friday next.

Mr. CLAY appealed to Mr. Cardwell to withdraw his motion, because, although fresh information had been received, he believed the motion at present would place the question on an unfair issue.

Mr. BOWYER concurred in this view.

Mr. CARDWELL said that no information had reached him which induced him to think that any change had taken place in consequence of the news received to-day in reference to Lord Canning's policy. He could not think it would be wise, or that it would be regarded as a straightforward course, to do more then. He thought that the motion should go on.

Sir DE L. EVANS, in a very emphatic manner, declared that this motion would imperil our interests in India. After the recess he should move a resolution affirming that in the opinion of this House the proclamation of the Governor-General of India, pronouncing a concession to the British Government of the proprietary rights of the people of Oude, was not equitable, politic, or calculated to promote the pacification of that country, and ought not to be carried into effect (Cheers).

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said he was pledged to the motion, but he thought that during the last few days circumstances had so completely altered that they might as well discuss some defunct resolution of last year (Laughter). If the right hon. gentleman persisted in his motion he should not vote against him, but he should put on his hat and wish him "good night" (Loud laughter).

Sir D. NORREYS warmly supported the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. O. STANLEY said that the first portion of Mr. Cardwell's resolution was now without meaning, information having been received from Lord Canning. He wished to know whether Mr. Dilwyn intended to persist with his amendment.

Mr. DILLWYN said that if Mr. Cardwell pressed his resolution he should press his amendment. He thought that the fresh papers showed that, although Lord Canning's policy might be all very well, it was an impracticable policy which it would be impossible for us to pursue.

Colonel SIKES said that, though the word confiscation appeared a hard one, yet as a linguist he contended that it meant sequestration and appropriation, leaving a complete opening for any claims. They did not know that the proclamation had been issued, and that House had been arguing upon a policy which had no existence.

Mr. LOCKE said that, in consequence of the altered circumstances of the case, he should not be able to give his support to the motion.

Mr. WILD thought the debate had become ridiculous, and he begged to announce that he should at the proper time move "the previous question."

Mr. B. CARTER considered that in the present circumstances it was impossible to give an opinion on the policy of Lord Canning, which was now improperly raised.

Lord B. VANE strongly impressed upon Mr. Cardwell the desirableness of not persevering in his motion.

Captain VIVIAN said the question involved the character of a distant statesman. The appearance of both sides showed that there had been a very strong "whip," and he thought, if the motion was withdrawn, it would be regarded as a great party triumph. He hoped, therefore, Mr. Cardwell would proceed to a division.

Lord PALMERSTON referred to the letter of Mr. Edmonstone, published with the papers delivered that morning, as a sufficient indication at once of the intentions of Lord Canning, and of the motion before the House; at the same time he thought the sending out of those papers to India would, in a great degree, counteract the effects of the secret despatch. He advised Mr. Cardwell to bow to the general wish of the House by withdrawing his motion (Cheers).

Mr. CARDWELL was willing to do so by permission of the House.

Mr. GLADSTONE intimated his approval of that course, and, at the same time, vindicated the character and intentions of Lord Canning.

After a few words from Lord Hotham and Sir E. Perry.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he did not mean to oppose the withdrawal of the motion, although he was by no means afraid of consequences if it were pushed to a division. He would not, after the course which the debate had taken, refer to the despatch of the 19th April (Lord Ellenborough's), with all its unfortunate consequences; but he might say that since the transmission of that despatch her Majesty's Government had communicated by telegraph with Lord Canning, and told the noble Lord that, in the difficult circumstances in which both he and the

Government at home were placed, he might rely upon their most strenuous support (Cheers).

Lord J. RUSSELL and Mr. BRIGHT also concurred in the propriety of settling the question without going to a division, and, after some further discussion,

Mr. CARDWELL withdrew his motion.

The amendments were also withdrawn, and the House then adjourned till Friday next.

THE COURT.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Osborne on Thursday last, en route for Coburg, on a visit to his brother, the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia will arrive at Coburg to meet the Prince Consort, who will remain the guest of his brother a few days, and may be expected to return to England on Monday, the 7th of June.

On Saturday the Prince Consort left Osborne for Weybridge, and attended the funeral of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans. The Prince was attended by Lord Bagot, Lord in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby. Lord Polwarth, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, also attended the funeral on behalf of her Majesty. On the same day the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by Prince Leiningen and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by Viscount Valentia, and Prince Alfred, attended by Lieut. Cowell, also arrived at Osborne.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Prince Leiningen, and Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The service was performed by the Rev. G. Osburne.

On Monday, it being her Majesty's birthday, the band of the Royal Marines performed on the terrace, in honour of the day.

On Tuesday, it being the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, the band of the Royal Marines played on the terrace. In the evening Signor Carlo Andreotti had the honour of exhibiting his feats of legerdemain before her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Duchess of Kent, the Royal children, and the party assembled at Osborne.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred have returned to the White Lodge and Alverbank.

The Court will, it is expected, return from Osborne on the 8th or 9th of June, and on the 14th proximo her Majesty will leave London for Warwickshire, in order to be present at the inauguration of Aston Park, near Birmingham, on the following day. The Queen will sleep at Stoneleigh Abbey, the seat of Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, on the night of the 14th of June.

It is generally expected her Majesty will hold a fourth and final Drawingroom during the ensuing month.

The Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Horatia Stopford have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen.

The Duchess of Inverness gave a grand ball at her apartments in Kensington Palace on Wednesday evening.

The Marquis of Dalhousie, accompanied by the Ladies Susan and Edith Ramsay and Colonel Ramsay, has arrived at the Albemarle Hotel from Malta.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere will give a grand entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary on the 11th proximo.

Letters patent have passed the Great Seal constituting the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Portman, and Sir John Kirkland the Royal commissioners and trustees for the Princess Royal, under the treaty between her Majesty and the King of Prussia, for the marriage of her Royal Highness with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

On Thursday morning the Judges of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, assembled in the Exchequer Chamber, and made the following arrangements for the ensuing Summer Circuits upon which they would respectively proceed, viz:—

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.—Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Wightman.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and Mr. Justice Williams.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Frederick Pollock; and Mr. Baron Martin.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.—Barons Watson and Channell.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Byles. (This arrangement will be altered on the retirement of Mr. Justice Coleridge.)

HOME CIRCUIT.—Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Baron Bramwell.

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER.—Mr. Justice Crowder.

SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.—Mr. Justice Crompton.

Mr. Justice Erie remains in town as Vacation Judge.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY held its annual general meeting on Saturday, when the Duke of Marlborough was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. The report, after stating the arrangements made for the forthcoming meeting at Chester, announced that the meeting for 1859 would be held at Warwick, and that, if circumstances were favourable, a metropolitan meeting would be held after the year 1860.

NEW VESSELS LONGER THAN THE "LEVIATHAN."—While public attention (says the *Liverpool Advertiser*) has been attracted so strongly by the unusual dimensions of the *Leviathan* that the name of that vessel is in everybody's mouth, it happens singularly enough that two vessels of greater length, and of a more remarkable character, have been advancing to completion in Liverpool without the general public being even cognisant of their existence. These vessels are each 700 feet long. They have been constructed by Messrs. Vernon and Son, for the Oriental Inland Steam Company, and are intended for the navigation of the Indian rivers. The purpose of their peculiar features of construction is to enable a large cargo to be carried at a good rate of speed upon a light draught of water. The great rivers of India, though penetrating far into the interior, and though containing large volumes of water, are, nevertheless, shallow during the dry season. The vessels navigating them must, therefore, float very light, and yet they must have displacement enough to carry a good cargo. They must have strength enough not to suffer injury if they should get aground, and they must present such little resistance to the water as to be able to achieve a satisfactory rate of progress against the stream. All these indications are admirably fulfilled in these vessels.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The cable at Keyham has now been stowed away on board the two vessels with which last year's attempt was made. The total length then was rather under than over 2400 miles, which was so near the quantity actually required to span the distance that the first loss of 300 miles proved fatal to the whole attempt, for the time at least. Now, however, the length of cable on board both vessels is 3012 miles, exclusive of the shore ends, of much greater weight and thickness, and which amount to about thirty miles more. There is, therefore, in round numbers 5050 miles of cable to submerge between two points only 1950 statute miles apart, so that 1100 miles, or about forty per cent, is allowed for accidents and slack in paying out. This immense cable, which weighs about one ton per mile, has been equally divided between the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, which will be accompanied in the enterprise by her Majesty's steam-sloops *Valorous* and *Gorgon*. All the ships of the squadron will leave Plymouth about the end of this month on their experimental trip, which will occupy from six to ten days. During this trip about 100 miles of condemned cable will be used in ascertaining the efficiency of various buoys, laying down and under running the wire, &c.; and, when all doubts and theories have been practically solved, the squadron will return to Queenstown, make its brief final preparations, and start for the great attempt about the middle of June. Both ships, with the accompanying sloops, will make all speed to the centre of the Atlantic, or rather to the centre of the space to be traversed by the cable, which is about thirty-two degrees west of Greenwich. Here the splice between the two halves will be made without loss of time. There is 1500 fathoms water where this join must be made, and both vessels will remain stationary until the splice has well settled on the bottom, when the *Niagara* will at once steer for the New World, and the *Agamemnon* return to the Old. Each will steam as fast to her homeward destination as is consistent with the safety of the great undertaking; so the cable will be either laid or lost within twelve or fourteen days from starting. In the admirable new paying-out machine for submerging this cable, which the experience of the defects of the former apparatus has enabled the company to construct for the attempt now soon to be repeated, great efforts to ensure success to the undertaking have been made. No precautions have been neglected, no suggestions (and these have come by thousands) that were worth attention, have been ignored; and all that skill or science can effect towards carrying out a scheme on which so much, unfortunately, depends on chance has been accomplished.

Our sketch represents the two vessels on the morning of the 3rd of this month, when the *Agamemnon*, having completed the reshaping of her portion of the cable, was warped into the outer basin, previous to her leaving the dock.



RESHIPMENT OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD THE "AGAMEMNON," AND "NIAGARA" IN KEYHAM BASIN.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"THE YOUNG RAMBLERS."—PAINTED BY J. J. JENKINS.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



'TYROLESE CHAMOIS-HUNTER.'—PAINTED BY CARL HAAG.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE TYROLESE CHAMOIS-HUNTER.

BY CARL HAAG.

We have engraved one of Mr. Carl Haag's spirited studies of Tyrolean life, in which he is always so successful. The "Tyrolean Chamois-hunter," No. 204 in the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, is a small picture, but wonderfully effective by the fine tone thrown over it, and the wondrous detail and finish in every part. The chamois-hunter is standing on a mountain ledge, his pole in hand, and his gun slung over his shoulder; and he looks out with clear full eye across the wide expanse to the rocky range in the distance, all below being a yawning abyss. The costume of the figure, so picturesque in itself, is finished in all its points, down to the very nails in the shoes, with a patient labour, and precision and firmness of touch, which leave the artist without a rival in these specialities of his art.

"THE YOUNG RAMBLERS." BY J. J. JENKINS.

In addition to many very pretty subjects already mentioned, Joseph J. Jenkins has some which, upon a second visit, we cannot pass over without notice. There is a great deal of innocent gaiety and homely truth in "The Cotter's Family" (26), representing a happy mother with two children at a door, the youngest of the latter scarcely able to toddle, and supported by his pinafore as he leans over the wicket door, playing with the household dog. "Now then!" (142) is a little group of two children rambling through the fields, the elder of whom is about to take the other on his back. The faces charm by their innocent expression, and the landscape in which they are placed is rude and picturesque. We meet with the same little pair in another picture, which we engrave, entitled "The Young Ramblers" (301). Here the two children are represented sitting down to rest by the way, playing with wild flowers gathered in the fields. The spot which they have selected abounds in herbage and leafage in wild disorder, producing a pleasing harmony and richness in the composition.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

Day.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 4 A.M.	Maximum at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
May 19	29.845	52.8	39.4	63	0-10	45.3	62.3	SSW. SW. NW.	386	0.25
" 20	29.873	54.2	43.9	70	6	43.2	61.9	SW. W.	226	0.11
" 21	29.822	58.0	46.4	67	8	46.3	66.8	S. SSE	329	0.00
" 22	29.863	58.4	44.5	69	6	50.7	62.9	SSW. SW.	473	0.00
" 23	29.830	53.0	48.5	86	8	43.9	62.9	SW.	338	0.00
" 24	29.690	51.3	43.1	79	10	47.0	62.1	WSW. SE.	424	0.54
" 25	30.130	49.0	42.2	79	5	46.9	59.3	NW. NNW	258	0.27

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1858.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. of sea, corrected and reduced.		Temperature.		Adopted Mean Temperature.		Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.		Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.		Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.		Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.		Direction of Wind.		Amount of Cloud (0-10).		Rain in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	Inches.	°	°	°	Inches.	°	Inches.	°	Inches.	°	Inches.	°					Inches.	
May 20	30.101	66.9	41.4	64.5	56.5	50.4	63.9	54.3	NW SW	4	0.000								0.000	
" 21	29.969	67.9	47.1	69.6	61.8	53.8	67.4	58.3	SSW.	10	0.000								0.000	
" 22	29.811	65.2	47.9	65.5	58.7	52.6	62.3	55.6	SW.	5	0.000								0.000	
" 23	29.761	65.1	45.2	54.5	57.4	52.2	—	—	SW.	5	0.000								0.000	
" 24	29.851	61.4	48.1	53.4	55.7	49.3	60.6	53.5	N. W.	19	0.764									
" 25	29.887	54.8	45.0	46.8	49.6	49.2	52.0	50.5	N.	7	0.000									
" 26	30.559	58.6	38.4	49.1	50.5	46.3	59.2	53.5	NE. S.	9	0.000									
Means	29.973	62.8	44.7	53.3	56.2	50.5	60.9	54.3											0.761	

The range of temperature during the week was 29½ degrees.

Rain was falling incessantly throughout the day and night of the 24th, which was very dark and overcast, and numerous light showers have occurred at other times during the week. Thunder was heard on the afternoon of the 23rd and 25th. The sky was beautifully clear on the day of the 20th, and on the nights of the 22nd and 25th; but has otherwise been much overcast. The wind has been very variable and generally blowing freshly, and the weather has been cold and unsettled.

J. BREEN.

AT THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, on Saturday last, another fragment of "playing ducks and drakes" with other people's money was disclosed. In the case of Gotch and Gotch, bankers, tanners, shoemakers, and brewers, of Kettering and Long-acre. A clergyman figures prominently in the case—the Rev. A. Macpherson, Incumbent of Rothwell. This gentleman, with a living of £150, out of which he paid a Curate £100, having got into debt with the firm, went abroad "to retrieve his position," which he either attempted or pretended to attempt to do by various large projects. He had in hand successively seven patents for purifying gas another for "improvements in machinery," another for disinfecting sewers, also improvements in gas-burners and gas-lamps, a patent for making peat-charcoal and mixing it with sewage, an "Irish Amelioration Society," and "Irish Sewage Manure Company," lead mines, iron mines, slate quarries, a canal from Hanover to Holland, and a phosphate of lime manufactory. Holding out these successively to the Messrs Gotch as most promising speculations, he drew upon them for preliminary expenses till he was £25,000 in their debt. The assignees now, it was stated, do not expect to recover a shilling of it. The sums advanced were, of course, from the money belonging to customers of the bank. Mr. Lawrence, who, with Mr. Linklater, appeared for the creditors, said: "Truth was stranger than fiction. The correspondence of this bank with the Rev. A. Macpherson, a clerical refugee indulging in the wildest schemes and speculations, was without a parallel. The case was either one of insanity or dishonesty, and there was no symptom of the former in the bankrupts. If they might judge from their examination. In one year and eleven months they had allowed this refugee divine—a scandal to his order—to increase his debt from £10,000 to £25,000, without having from him a shilling's worth of security. Surely neither the Western Bank of Scotland nor the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, if they could but get an investigation into their management for the enlightenment and warning of the public, would develop anything so bad as this. While he acquitted Macpherson of having been a deliberate and designing knave, and the bankrupts of having been guilty of any fraudulent complicity in the matter, it was impossible that any sane man could have been misled by Macpherson's letters. The bankrupts allowed him thus to play with the money of their depositors, because they were afraid to stop. Like the horse-leech, he said 'Give, give,' and the bankrupts did give, but it was the money of depositors." The letters of the rev. gentleman, of which upwards of four hundred were put in, invariably commenced or finished with regretting having been compelled to draw for more money, and the incessant reiteration of the apology convulsed the court with laughter.

NEW BISHOPRIC FOR NEW ZEALAND.—Her Majesty's Government have given a formal assent to the subdivision of the diocese of New Zealand, and the creation of a new bishopric, the seat of which shall be at Wellington. The Ven. Archdeacon Abraham, B.D. formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Assistant-Master at Eton, will be the first Bishop of Wellington. The reverend gentleman is now in England, and will be consecrated so soon as the formal preliminaries can be arranged. Another bishopric will be formed as speedily as possible, the seat of which will be at Nelson, and a third at Tauranga, an exclusively Maori district. The Ven. William Williams, Archdeacon of Waiapu, will be the Bishop of Tauranga; and the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, M.A. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has been nominated to the bishopric of Nelson. New Zealand will be erected into a province, over which Dr. Selwyn, the present Bishop, will be Metropolitan.

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—The *Presse* devotes five columns to a sketch of public education in England, and reveals sundry facts hitherto familiar to Englishmen. Thus, it states that a nobleman, on entering his name at one of the universities, pays an entrance fee of 12,000*l.*; that in the public schools a youth of noble birth would never consent to fag for a commoner; and, descending the social ladder, that the lads who frequent the ragged schools are in the habit of stealing ink-sticks, and everything they can find in the schoolroom, and sometimes wind up the proceedings by breaking up the furniture and thrashing the pedagogue; the elder lads, moreover, often enter the schoolroom in a drunken condition.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW CHAPEL.—Mr. Spurgeon and his congregation have at last fixed on a site for the enormously large chapel they are about to erect. The place chosen is the open space opposite the Elephant and Castle. The ground belongs to the Fishmongers' Company, which is to receive a ground-rent of £150 for it. The building will be speedily commenced.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Thursday of the Epsom week was marked by the very clever victory of North Lincoln, who bowled over the King at Arms, the cleverest of Kingston's stock so far, and Mr. Merry's highly-talked-of Rainbow. The winner is allowed to be the most racing-like animal that has been out for some seasons, albeit he is by quite an unfashionable country horse, but unfortunately he is neither in the Derby nor St. Leger. The Oaks produced a rather better-looking set of mares than usual, though Target and two or three of them seemed hardly worth £20 a piece. The winner had been pricked by the blacksmith two days before, and had only taken walking exercise since. Probably, as she is one of the faint-hearted Chathams, this little rest gave her confidence, and brought her so triumphantly through. Gildermire was improved and grown, but had a most painfully tucked-up look; and our impression is that, if the race had been two miles, Tunstall Maid would have beaten everything. Princess Royal showed no improvement; and Sunbeam, a remarkably fine though rather a short mare, confirmed the suspicions which the stable held of her as a two-year-old, that she could not stay. The Chester Cup warning was quite disregarded. In the first round Ashmall laid a good deal out of his ground, and got severely cannoned by the beaten horses when he tried to go up. It was so evident that his mare had the foot of Gildermire that it is perfectly unaccountable why the latter should have been made a favourite the second time, at six to five on her. As it was, Ashmall had merely to wait and win as he liked. Governess is a flat-sided, ordinary-looking mare of upwards of sixteen hands; and it is rather remarkable that the fair rivals in the dead heat should belong to gentlemen each of whom had won one Derby and never won an Oaks. This is the first time that there has ever been a dead heat for this race, whereas there have been two for the St. Leger and one for the Derby. Last year the winner of the St. Leger was fourth for this race, beaten sixteen lengths. The Derby settling has been very easy so far; and Toxophilite and Governess have both been supported for the St. Leger, in which Wilton, East Langton, The Hadji, FitzRoland, Eclipse, Telegram, Clydesdale, Kelpie, and Blanche of Middlebie are also engaged. Ascot Heath is the only race meeting of next week, and the entries are weak. The Ascot Derby, the Windsor Castle Stakes, and the Coronation Stakes seem mortgaged on paper to Toxophilite, Hepatica, and Sunbeam. FitzRoland, Sunbeam, and Happy Land are in the Ascot Biennial *Old Mile*; and King at Arms, Merryman (5lb extra), and North Lincoln (5lb extra) (who is said to have been beaten in a trial by a two-year-old in the same stable) in the New Stakes. Vedette has been struck out of the Ascot Cup; and, as Blink Bonny will never race again, even if she recovers, and Imperieuse will hardly like to venture on such a long journey, Warlock and Fisherman, and perhaps Arsenal and Sauter, seem likely to be the representatives of the senior; and the dangerous Wrestler (who is said to have been specially kept for it) and The Hadji of the junior division. The latter horse won at Manchester, where East Langton also disposed easily of Tunstall Maid. Never was a Derby settling so good.

Mr. Newton's three yearlings averaged nearly 80 guineas at the Corner on Monday, and Zuyder Zee became Mr. Richard Sutton's at 1000 guineas, the price which is said to have been given for him when a yearling. The sale at Middle Park was well attended, and the twenty yearlings averaged 89 guineas, the nine of them by Kingston, making 130½ guineas, an advance of 31 guineas upon this horse's stock last year. The colt by Orlando out of Palmyra, whose brother then made the top price, 500 guineas, was not up to the mark, and no one would bid beyond the 300-guinea reserve; and the filly by Kingston out of Kate, who was also on the invalid list, attracted no bidder beyond her 120-guinea reserve. Mr. Parker gave the top price, 300 guineas, for a colt by Kingston, dam by Heron, the very largest yearling, without any exception, within living memory, and with joints and handsome points worthy of his sire. Lord Stamford (who has purchased several blood yearlings lately) added two Kingstons and Brother to Tricolor to his store; and the second price (170 guineas) was given by his Lordship for one of the former, a very nice colt out of Butterfly. Kingston, for whom 5000 guineas has been refused, had a number of admirers in his loose box; and, when a very splendid luncheon had been partially discussed, the Marquis of Stafford and Lord Seaham arrived, as the representatives of the "Four-in-Hand Club," which did not, however, muster its drags for the day in anything like the force that was expected.

Mr. Rarey was principally occupied during his Derby-week classes with a roan which nearly equaled Mr. Gurney's grey in ferocity. The latter reappeared on Saturday, and, although he had not been handled for a fortnight, he seemed quite to remember his lesson, and instead of "tearing off both flaps with his teeth, and then bursting the girths of his saddle," as was his amiable wont, he allowed Mr. Gurney to ride him that evening. A number of new pupils and several other subscribers, including the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lord Southampton, Mr. Thackeray, &c., assembled on Monday to see the meeting of Mr. Rarey and the zebra. This animal was sent down from the Zoological Gardens in a cage, and is so savage that he was obliged to be brought into the arena with a huge wooden bit in his mouth so as to prevent him taking hold of a leg or arm; but, although he occasionally gave one of his wild screams, he was comparatively quiet before the audience. His first lesson was a two-hour one, but at the end of it very little impression had been made upon him, and Mr. Rarey considers that quite six lessons will be required before he can bend its brutish nature. The Humane Society have sent their secretary to report to them on the system; and, as all others seem to have been such utter failures, negotiations are at present on foot between Mr. Goodenough and the Government to instruct a hundred cavalry roughriders.

The opening of the cricket season has been marked by the odd circumstance of two gentlemen on one side scoring 100 and 103 respectively in the University of Cambridge and Town match. On Monday and Tuesday eleven of the "I Zingari" play eleven gentlemen of England at Lord's; and, with the A. E. E. v. the U. A. E. E. match there next week, the 1858 cricket season may be said to be fairly inaugurated.

MANCHESTER MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Trarford Handicap.—The Argosy, 1. Trabuco, 2.
Eighth Manchester Produce Stakes.—East Langton, 1. Tunstall Maid, 2.
Union Cup.—Hadji, 1. Dunesay, 2.
Sapling Stakes.—Cripplegate, 1. Quicksilver, 2.
Phillips Handicap.—Lizzie, 1. Lady Hercules, 2.
Maiden Plate.—Gentle Kitty, 1. Cowfold, 2.

THURSDAY.

Chesterfield Handicap.—Trabuco, 1. Martlet, 2.
Tradesman's Cup.—Horne, 1. Cotswold, 2.
Selling Handicap.—Ferndale, 1. Admiral of the White, 2.

MIDDLEHAM RACES.—TUESDAY.

Bolton Stakes.—Awful, 1. Inniskillin, 2.
Middleham Handicap.—King of Scotland, 1. Waterloo, 2.
Bodale Hunt Stakes.—The Little Chestnut, 1. Blanche, 2.
Castle Plate.—Princess of Orange, 1. Shamrock-so-Green, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Redcar, 1. Snuff, 2.

CRICKET.—Present Etonians v. I Zingari.—This match was played at Eton on Saturday last, and ended in favour of the Etonians, being decided by the first innings by 51 runs. The following was the score:—Eton Eleven, first inning, 120; second inning, 82: total, 202. I Zingari, first inning, 69; second inning, 96: total, 165.—Windsor Garrison v. Present Etonians.—This match was played in the school-fields of Eton College on Tuesday, and the game being decided by the two first innings, was in favour of the Etonians; the score being—Etonians, 94; Windsor Garrison, 68.—England v. Sixteen of the University of Oxford.—This match was played on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at Lord's Ground, the score at the conclusion being—England, first inning 91; second inning, 81: total, 172. Oxford, first inning, 86; second inning, 61: total, 127.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON, "the Wizard of the North," has been engaged at one of the theatres at Melbourne for six months at the rate of £8 a night.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS.—On Thursday next the Attorney-General will introduce into the House of Commons nine separate bills on the criminal law, which are to be referred to a Select Committee.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE present Royal Academy Exhibition has proved the most unfruitful of works for the engraver of any exhibition for many years. Print publishers complain that they cannot expend the money they are willing to expend on engraving. Mr. Noel Paton's pictures, clever as they are, we are told are too painful. Mr. O'Neill's "Eastward, Ho!" will, however, pass from the walls of the Academy into the engraver's hands. Mr. Frith's fine picture of "The Derby Day" has been entrusted to a foreign line-engraver—Blanchard, who has guaranteed to complete it within six years—a brief period, considering the mass of figures, the marvellous expression, and the quantity of detail. Sir Edwin Landseer's "Maid and the Magpie" is to obtain a European celebrity from the graver of Samuel Cousins. Tom Landseer is to engrave his brother's "Browsing;" nor could the picture be in better hands. Solomon's "Lion in Love" Mr. Simmons has undertaken to transfer to steel and paper. Mr. Tomkins is determined to render full justice to Le Jeune's "Infant Timothy." Mr. Stapoole is equally resolute with respect to "The Welcome" of Mr. Faed; and Mr. Sinclair is prepared to translate Mr. Frank Grant's portrait of Colonel Percy Herbert.

There is a pleasant rumour that the celebrated collection of the Marquis Campana is on the eve of coming to England. The collection comprises objects of art of every age of excellence. It is particularly rich in Etruscan gold ornaments and sculpture. An early copy of the catalogue—and it is an extensive one—we had the pleasure of seeing the other day in the hands of Mr. Phillips, the eminent jeweller in Cockspur-street, where others indeed may see it. Of course the collection will be publicly exhibited.

The bricklayer will soon be busy over scenes sacred to Swift, Stella, and Sir William Temple. Moor Park, in Surrey, is advertised for sale, for, in auction language, eligible villa-building sites. Dean Swift's cottage will soon be converted into a cit's country retreat. Nor is this the only change in the environs of London and in spots sacred to genius over which we have occasion to feel regret. There is more than a belief current in Twickenham that the estate of the Cambridges at the Middlesex foot of Richmond-bridge, with its fine meadows sloping to the Thames, will be ere long in the hands of a village Cubitt. When we were last in Pope's Grotto a leg of mutton was seen suspended from the roof of the Egerian Grot; while its entrance towards the river was disfigured by a clothes-line covered with pudding-cloths and questionable napkins.

All who love old books will be delighted to learn that the present Duke of Devonshire has continued Mr. John Payne Collier in his honourable and most ill-paid office of librarian at Devonshire House. Could the Kemble and Cavendish plays be confided to greater intelligence or more trustworthy hands?

We have seen an early copy of the catalogue of the first portion of the library of the late Dr. Bliss, to be sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson in the course of next month. The admirers of Taylor the Water Poet—and he has many admirers—will have to pay high prices for some rare, and, as we suspect, unique, specimens of the sculler's pen.

Whit-Monday, though comparatively a bad day for the Crystal Palace and the Zoological Gardens, proved an unusually crowded day at Hampton Court. The Palace of Henry VIII. and William III. is, we are happy to think, an increasing and never-fading subject of attraction both with the rich and the poor—with the well-informed and with the ill-informed.

Critics who take an interest in writing about Pope's mother and Pope's godmother will be delighted to learn that a portrait of the godmother of the poet—the wife of Cooper (the Vandyke in little of his art)—has just turned up among the miniatures of the Duke of Portland. It is by Cooper, and is a marvellous specimen of Cooper's art.

This mention of the Duke of Portland reminds us of a pleasant rumour, which we should be glad to have confirmed. His Grace, it is said, has sent his celebrated collection of miniatures to Mr. Cunningham, with a request that he would arrange them for future exhibition at Welbeck. Mr. Cunningham, it is said, has undertaken this labour of love, and will, we believe, when his health is better, compile a catalogue of the collection for his Grace's use.

We observe with pleasure that young Mr. Jerrold has already commenced the publication of some of his father's sayings and doings. With many we were already acquainted—with others, however, and those some of the best, we were unacquainted. Mr. Jerrold tells them in the Spence and Jest-Book manner, as maxims or thoughts. Why does he not attempt to give them the Boswell setting?

Curious old portraits are on the rise in market value. We hear of a full-length, once at Canons, when Secretary Lake lived there, which sold at Christie's t'other day for sixty guineas, and has since been resold for three hundred guineas. When the picture was sold, subject and artist were alike unknown. It proved to be a portrait of Arabella Stuart from the pencil of Mark Garrard, and is prized and priced accordingly.

This week has produced a very agreeable volume, entitled "Choice Notes from Notes and Queries." The volume relates to "History," and the motto is admirable:—

The Clock of History: facts and events
Timing more punctual, unrecorded facts
Recording, and mislaid setting right;

a most apposite motto for the work from which the little volume has been so skilfully extracted.

The Dean of St. Paul's, we are glad to be assured, is actively at work in raising a fund for the appropriate decoration of the great masterpiece of Wren. He is promised great assistance. The City companies will, it is said, come promptly forward with large subscriptions. The decoration of St. Paul's should be a national matter.

The dials are on the faces of the four clocks for the great Clock Tower at Barry's Parliament Houses, and well they look. But when will they tell the hour? At present they tell nothing; and neighbouring clocks, the church clock of St. John's, Waterloo-road, especially, tell just at little. A conspicuous clock at a conspicuous standstill is a real nuisance.

We hear of a discovery in literature of some uncollected and unknown pieces of Fielding, the novelist. It now appears that Foote brought Fielding upon the stage, and that Fielding replied in print. The personality which Fielding introduced on the stage was copied and surpassed in personality by Foote; and we now learn, and for the first time, that Fielding was caricatured on his own stage, and by a mimic so inimitable as Sam Foote.

THE WHITSUNIDE HOLIDAYS.—All the railways running out of London had special excursion trains on Monday and Tuesday morning for the benefit of those who look forward to Whitsunide as a general holiday. There was no great out-of-town centre of attraction, Greenwich Fair having been abolished; but Hampton Court, Gravesend, Richmond, Kew, and other places on the river, received the lion's share of visitors. On Monday more than 15,000 persons passed through the British Museum. They were principally composed of the middle and industrious classes of our fellow-citizens, whose general appearance and demeanour were most admirable, and testified to their high appreciation of the privilege granted to them in being allowed free access to this, the noblest, most interesting, and instructive of our national institutions.

MUSIC.

THE ITALIAN THEATRES—of which London now rejoices in no less than three—afford this week little subject of remark. Her Majesty's Theatre has been ringing the changes on the "Huguenots," the "Trovatore," "Don Giovanni," "La Figlia," and the "Traviata,"—the chief attractions being alternately Titiens and Piccolomini. The single performance of the "Barbiere di Siviglia," which was noticed last week, had not been repeated. The gayest and pleasantest comic opera in the world, with its delicious music, and the incomparable beauty of Albini's singing, has, it seems, failed to obtain a second performance. Rossini has been weighed with Verdi in the balance of our public taste, and found wanting. So much the worse for our public taste. Nothing can make head against the "Traviata." We have one "Traviata" in the Haymarket; another at Covent Garden; a third at Drury Lane; and we are to have a fourth, it is said—an English "Traviata," at one of the English theatres—all of course to the improvement of our national manners and the refinement of our national taste. Bizio, who came out last season as Piccolomini's rival in this part, has now reassumed it. She performed it at Covent Garden, on Tuesday, with complete success. She certainly excels Piccolomini in her finished and brilliant execution of the music, but the little heroine of the Haymarket has the advantage as an actress. Her gaiety is more natural and impulsive than Bizio's, and her pathos is more moving. Gardoni appeared in *Alfred Germent* for the first time, that character having been previously sustained at this theatre by Mario. Gardoni acted with feeling, and sang beautifully, of course. The other parts were filled as before; and we must add that the piece was put upon the stage with a splendour and beauty of scenery, costumes, and decorations that could scarcely be surpassed.—The Drury Lane *Traviata*, Madame Donatelli, is not what she has been, and is not a very fitting representative of a character to which the possession of youth, beauty, and freshness is absolutely necessary. She was, however, at no distant date, the performer for whom the part was expressly written, and must therefore understand how Verdi himself wished his music to be sung. She gives great satisfaction to the Drury Lane public, and the "Traviata" is as much in the ascendant there as elsewhere.

Concerts at the height of the London season become so numerous that it is impossible for any critic or journalist to hear or notice a tithe of them. Many are given by obscure adventurers from the Continent, who flock in swarms to our wealthy metropolis in hopes to have a "grab" at the contents of John Bull's well-filled purse—an object in which many of them succeed too well, to the prejudice of our less obtrusive and more deserving compatriots. We can only speak of such concerts as are of real and distinguished excellence.

First in importance was the fourth concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, on Monday evening. Its character may at once be gathered from its programme:—

PART I.			
Sinfonia in G minor	..	..	Mozart.
Aria, "Vedrai, carino," Miss Louisa Pyne ("Don Giovanni")	..	..	M. Mart.
Concerto, Violin, Herr Joachim	..	..	Mendelssohn.
Overture, "Jesucristo"	..	..	Spohr.
PART II.			
Sinfonia in F, No. 8	..	..	Bethoven.
Aria, "Il paese del contento," Miss L. Pyne	..	..	Pacini.
Concerto, Violin, Herr Joachim	..	..	Bach.
Overture, "Famika"	..	..	Cherubini.

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett.

The titles of the symphonies and overtures—each a masterpiece of its author—speak for themselves; and it was the opinion of every one that the superb orchestra never exerted itself with greater effect. Joachim—whose performance on a previous evening of Beethoven's violin concerto made so great an impression—was now equally successful in the execution of the kindred work, the concerto of Mendelssohn. It was an unrivalled display of grandeur, beauty, and a mastery of the instrument not to be embarrassed by the most appalling difficulties. His execution of Bach's sonata, without any accompaniment whatever, was, if possible, more wonderful still. He brought from the strings of his little instrument the harmonies of a whole orchestra. The two airs sung by Miss Louisa Pyne were somewhat hackneyed and familiar, but she warbled them so charmingly as to disarm all criticism and give general delight. The room was crowded to the doors; and, though the habits of these concerts are not usually demonstrative, the audience indulged without restraint in the warmest expressions of pleasure.

The concert of the MUSICAL UNION on Tuesday derived especial interest from the presence of Joachim and Rubinstein. Two performers of such calibre are seldom included in the same programme, or jointly heard in the same piece of music. On this occasion they played together Beethoven's celebrated "Kreutzer Sonata" for the piano and violin, a work which called forth the highest powers of both performers. Stimulated by each other they played with marvellous fire and brilliancy, giving a colouring to the music of which we had formed no conception. Rubinstein also played the principal part in Mozart's quintet in E flat for the piano and wind instruments; and Joachim the violin part in Beethoven's septet, op. 20. This was one of the most splendid concerts ever given by the Musical Union.

MADAME SZARVADY (Wilhelmina Clauss) gave her second matinee at Willis's Rooms on Monday. Like the first (which we have already noticed), it consisted of her own exquisite solo and concerted performances; she being accompanied in the latter by Messrs. Molique, Blagrove, and Piatti. The pieces were Beethoven's trio in E flat, op. 70; Scarlatti's sonata in A; Beethoven's sonata in E flat; Mendelssohn's quartet in B minor; Handel's "Harmonious Blacksmith"; and two charming little solos of Chopin and Heller. Madame Szarvady joins to unbounded powers of execution a feminine grace and delicacy which gives her playing its indescribable charm.

M. AGUILAR's annual matinee took place on Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms. It was, as usual, a classical entertainment, at which he showed his powers as a most accomplished pianist. His sister-in-law, Miss Lindo, made her debut as a singer, and gave every promise of a successful career. She has a beautiful soprano voice, an excellent style, and much feeling. Assiduous practice is all that she requires.

SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI gave their annual concert on Wednesday. These excellent artists were assisted by Miss Dolby, Miss Lindo (who is a pupil of Signor Ferrari), Mr. Tennant, Madame Szarvady, Herr Lidel, and Signor Regondi. The entertainment, to which the beneficiaries largely contributed, by their own vocal talents, was excellent and highly respectable.

MR. LANGTON WILLIAMS had his annual concert at the Music Hall, in Store-street, on Monday. The singers were the Misses Poole, L. Vining, Lascelles, Bleden, Stuart, M'Alpine, Moors, and Wortley; Messrs. G. Perren, M. Smith, W. Cooper, Bodda, and Thomas. Miss Poole sang with much grace and feeling a pretty ballad entitled "Down by the green meadows;" Miss Vining gave the "Spirit of Joy," and "Home, sweet home," charmingly; and Miss Lascelles and Mr. M. Smith were very successful in "The sailor's sighs." There were instrumental solos by Messrs. Collins, Case, Cheshire, and Williams. The programme was well selected, and altogether the entertainment seemed to give great satisfaction.

THE following is an outline of the intended performances at the BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL in September next, as definitively fixed by the committee of management:—On Tuesday morning, the 31st of August, "Elijah;" Wednesday morning, the 1st of September, "Eli;" Thursday morning, the 2nd of September, "Messiah;" Friday morning, the 3rd of September, "Judith;" a new oratorio by Henry Leslie; Mendelssohn's "Lauda Zion;" and Beethoven's service in C. The three evening concerts will comprise "Acis and Galatea," with additional accompaniments by Costa; a cantata, "To the Sons of Art," by Mendelssohn; and, subject to her Majesty's gracious permission, the serenata composed by Costa for the occasion of the marriage of the Princess of Prussia. According to custom, the festival will be brought to a close on the evening of Friday, by a ball in the Townhall.

STAMPED CHEQUES—The bill imposing a penny stamp on cheques came into operation on Tuesday morning. In cases where money is paid across the counter to the drawer of a cheque himself, such cheque being "to self," and not to order, no stamp is requisite, the cases contemplated in the various Stamp Acts being those only in which a third party is concerned and which are held to arise out of transactions of profit. Transfer tickets for customs and other payments issued by bankers against stamped cheques for the sake of security are also exempt.

LORD LYNCHURST has completed his eighty-sixth year; his Lordship is in excellent health. His seniors in the House of Peers are Lord Shelbourn, who will complete his 90th year if he lives to the 30th of July next, and the Marquis of Bristol and Viscount St. Vincent, who were born in 1769 and 1767 respectively.

THE THEATRES, &c.

STRAND.—Mr. Dance, by his new piece, "Marriage, a Lottery," has fully corroborated the reputation he derives from the excellent comedy of "The Country Squire." The vein is indeed much lighter, and the interest more farcical, in the now than in the elder drama, but the neatness of the writing is the same, and the business of the scene is sustained with the like dramatic skill—rather remarkable for a certain severity of outline than yielding to the more theatrical expedients of the modern stage. Unfortunately it turns upon an incident which has already been used up on both the Parisian and the London boards—in the "Mon Etiole" of M. Scribo and the "Heads or Tails" of Mr. Palgrave Simpson. But, as the notion is modified in the course of the action, the present author vindicates his originality upon the whole. Nevertheless it is not possible altogether to forget Mr. Wigan when witnessing Mr. Emery in the new version of the original idea. *Jacob Omnium*, as performed by the latter gentleman, is an undecided character, who cannot make up his mind in the choice between two ladies whom he is equally impelled by two opposite forces to marry. One of the forces is Mrs. Pointer (Mrs. Selby), who besieges him with invitations in favour of her stepdaughter Harriet (Miss Portman). The other force is of a less empirical kind, being, in fact, his own inclination to wed Charlotte (Miss Oliver), the sister of his friend Herbert Manfort (Mr. Belford). On being too much pressed by Mrs. Pointer, Omnium is induced to save himself from the trouble and responsibility of a decision by committing the matter to chance; and, as in the pieces already named, writes an affirmative and a negative letter, leaving it to his servant (Mr. J. W. Ray) to draw from his hat the one appointed by the mysterious power to which he appeals to serve for the answer to the over-urgent missive of Mrs. Pointer. By a contrivance of Charlotte Manfort, however, Mrs. Pointer receives both epistles, and is naturally indignant at being played with. The excess of her anger supplies the motive for resolution to Mr. Jacob Omnium. His spirit rises in turn, and enables him to defy her influence. As for her threat of legal damages, he compromises that part of the affair by presenting a marriage portion of £3000 to Harriet, for whom his friend Herbert is a penchant. Mr. Emery succeeds in the part, which he renders exceedingly amusing by assuming a nervous sensitiveness that keeps him perpetually on the fret. Mrs. Selby was admirable as the "laughing hyena," whose pertinacity is the terror of all parties. Miss M. Oliver added to the attractions of the piece by the very spirited manner in which she enacted the heroine. The new drama is played on the stage with laudable care and considerable elegance, and is likely to conduce to the advantage of the management.

ADELPHI.—On Monday "The Green Bashes" was again played and again gave to Madame Celeste the opportunity of displaying her extraordinary melodramatic power. The new drama of "Our French Lady's-maid" was repeated, and afforded her the opportunity of a triumph of another kind. Mr. J. M. Morton has shown in this an extraordinary power of adaptation. The original, which he has moulded to his own use, is a one-act farce by MM. Labiche and Mars Michel, entitled "Edgard et sa Bonne." An English colouring is given to the whole affair, and the familiar *Bonne* of the Palais Royal drama is, in the adaptation, the foreign lady's-maid in a London family, consisting of an aunt, Mrs. Puddfoot (Mrs. Chatterley), and her nephew, Horatio (Mr. Webster), whom the former would marry to the daughter of a friend. Nor has the young man any objection to the arrangement; but he has, unhappily, indulged in a flirtation with Zephyrine, the French lady's-maid (Madame Celeste), who is resolved on pursuing her advantage. By every possible female artifice Zephyrine prevents the young man from leaving the house, and when she has him to herself imposes on him the various offices of her own station, making him put coals on the fire, and assist in her changing the curtains of the drawing-room. In his endeavour to conceal this state of things from his aunt and his intended and her family, he is reduced to the most ludicrous shifts, in which such stage properties as washing-basins and warming-pans are brought into unexpected requisition. To the fun thus produced Mr. Selby adds much more by his extravagant make-up as *Old Folley*, the father of Miss Fanny, the young lady who is the real object of the hero's affections; and his absurd attempts to mesmerise the obnoxious lady's-maid through the keyhole. Desiring to revenge herself by exposing the portrait and lock of hair given to her by her young master, Zephyrine produces instead the photograph of a Lifeguardman with whom she had been clandestinely acquainted, and thus defeats her own object; but she is content with the arrangement, inasmuch as the delinquent young gentleman, by a similar mistake, presents her with a packet of bank notes instead of her own letters. The improbabilities frequent in the situations of this drama form a portion of the sport intended by the adapter and the actors. The latter kept up the fun most vigorously, and the audience was excited to the most outrageous merriment throughout the performance.

HAYMARKET.—On Wednesday Mrs. Charles Young repeated the character of *Rosalind*, and on Tuesday that of *Julia*; which two nights are announced as the last of her engagement. On Wednesday Mrs. Amy Sedgwick reappeared, as *Hester*, in "The Unequal Match," the career of which had been interrupted by her recent indisposition.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The conductors of this institution have catered expressly for Whitsun holiday-makers, and provided them with a gorgeous moving diorama presenting the principal features of the Continent, particularly in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland. The city of Berlin has a conspicuous place in the tour. Mr. J. D. Maholm officiates as the lecturer. The coloured opera troupe have also been engaged to vary the entertainments with their "reduced negro music." These novelties, with the usual lectures and the current entertainments, are well calculated for popularity, and as a natural result the rooms have been crowded.

ROYAL CREMORNE GARDENS.—These popular gardens opened for the summer season on Whit Monday, and through the latter portion of the week have been extensively patronised. The picture of several portions of India by Jones attract much attention for its brilliancy and faithfulness, and the new ballet and new marionette performances are replete with fun and humour. The American Garden, it appears, opens on Tuesday next.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY.—Mons. Brown-Sequard, whose fame has spread over Europe on account of his extraordinary discoveries in the nervous system, commenced a course of lectures in the theatre of the Royal College of Surgeons on Saturday last, before a distinguished and crowded audience, amongst whom were the Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Bright, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, Mr. Klerman, Mr. South, and the surgeons to all the London hospitals.

REWARDS OF GALLANTRY.—The British Government has awarded twenty-four silver medals to different French sailors for services rendered at the time of the wreck of the English merchant-vessel *Excel*, on the coast of Calais, in January last; and a gold medal to Dr. Garasse, of that port, for the attention he paid to the only survivor of her crew. Silver medals have also been awarded to three custom-house officers, named Belhouart, Rivet, and Rousseau, for saving, at the risk of their own lives, the crew of the English vessel *Heron*, wrecked near Cape Griens, in January last. The first two named have also received silver watches with a commemorative inscription.

A BRONZE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LORD HARDINGE, by Foley, has been "on view" at Burlington House during the week, the Queen and Prince Consort having been present when it was unveiled. It is considered very successful. The figure is of heroic size, and Lord Hardinge is represented as if surveying operations in the field of battle, which is typically rendered by the burst cannon that lies near the feet of the horse. The attitude of the rider is easy and dignified, and the expression of the countenance at once thoughtful and soldier-like, and what is a most important matter and one seldom observed in equestrian statues, the graceful sweep of the horse's back is delicately suggested by the motion of arranging the short military cloak. Owing to the loss of the left hand, the reins are held in the right; and there is high artistic skill displayed in the management of the left arm, which rests upon the hip, when the hit of the sword crossing it helps to divert attention from what would otherwise be unpleasant. The horse is modelled from Lord Hardinge's favourite charger *Mecenas*, which bore him through the *Sotol* campaign. The statue has been subscribed for by "inhabitants of British India, of various races and creeds." Its destination is Calcutta.

THE great catalogue of the British Museum Library now in progress has just received the important addition of two more letters, G. and H.—the former consisting of 89, the latter of 37 folio volumes. At the present rate (says the *Athenaeum*) we may hope in ten years to see the completion of the great catalogue in 2000 folio volumes.

FORTY-SIX ACTIONS have been commenced against Sir Joseph Paxton by persons connected with the Crimean "Army Works Corps," who allege that they were dismissed previous to the termination of the engagement entered into with him as representing the Government.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

NEVER since the days when "George the Third was King" has lace been worn in such profusion as it is at the present time. Certainly it must be admitted that no other trimming is so rich, light, and delicate. Every now and then, when taste and ingenuity are exhausted in the invention of new trimmings, capricious fashion returns to lace. Thus, during the few past seasons we have had fringe, passementerie, jet, pearls, &c., disposed in every possible variety of form and pattern, and now the reign of lace is restored.

Among the most attractive novelties in the department of lace may be mentioned some very elegant pelerines of the form which was some years ago distinguished by the name of the "Cardinal." These pelerines are intended to be worn with low corsages, and fashionable favour will probably be divided between them and the "Richu Antoinette." As the warm weather advances, shawls and mantelets both of black and white lace will be extremely fashionable. The shawls are for the most part of Chantilly. Many of the lace mantelets are made with hoods of lace, which are very light and elegant in effect. The hood is fastened by a bow of ribbon. Mauve or violet are the favourite colours for this purpose. Square shawls of black silk trimmed with black lace are beginning to be extremely fashionable. The lace employed for trimming them is very broad and rich, and is set on very full.

Dresses of light and transparent materials are invariably made with flounces or double skirts. Chequered patterns in every variety of colour are in high favour. Chequered ribbons are much employed for trimming bonnets.

A somewhat singular style of trimming for bonnets has lately been introduced in Paris. Though patronised by several ladies of high ton, it must nevertheless be regarded as a fantasia rather than a fashion. It consists of the admixture of black with coloured ribbons. A fashionable Parisian milliner has trimmed a bonnet of Belgian straw with black and blue ribbon combined; and even a bonnet of delicate French chip has been trimmed with a combination of black ribbon and grosgrain-coloured velvet. Though these trimmings may appear rather out of season, yet the bonnets here referred to were made and have been worn in Paris within the last fortnight.

To turn to something less eccentric and more in accordance with English taste, we may notice some elegant bonnets of French chip, trimmed partially with the same material. Some have a sort of double edge, between which there is placed a *ruche* of blonde, intermingled with very small flowers. Slips of paille de riz are frequently intermingled with the ribbon which forms the bows; and an agrafe of paille de riz may be employed for fastening a bunch of fruit (as grapes or currants) or a single mossrose. We have seen a very elegant bonnet formed of grey and white crinoline tastefully combined together. The crown was encircled by the red berries of the *servis-tree*, disposed in small clusters and of various sizes. With these berries were blended clustering tufts of vine leaves of miniature size. In the under trimming of this bonnet the same berries and foliage were mingled with the *ruche* of tulle. A bonnet suitable for a morning *toite*, or for any occasion demanding a superior style of out-door costume, may be here described. The front was of paille de riz, and the crown was formed of three large bouillons of white tulle, the runnings between which were covered by narrow slips of paille de riz, edged with green and brown chenille. The bouillon of white silk was edged with the same trimming. Bouquets of spring flowers—consisting of violets, primroses, and snowdrops—were tastefully dispersed over the outside of the bonnet, and the same flowers mingled with the *ruche* formed the under trimming. To the edge of the bonnet was attached a deep fall of blonde.

Two ball-dresses just received from Paris are alike distinguished for elegance and novelty of style. One is of white tulle over a slip of white silk. It has a tunic open at the sides, and trimmed with *ruches* a la *voile* of blue taffety. Two broad slips of white tulle, edged with blue silk fringe, form large bows at the sides, and seem to enclose the open edges of the tunic. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed with blue silk *ruches*, and on the sleeves are bows of white tulle, fringed with blue, like those on the tunic. The coiffure to be worn with this dress consists of a *cache-peigne* of white orchids, confined by tufts of "forget-me-not." A narrow cordon of the latter passes across the upper part of the forehead. The other dress is composed of white and cerise tulle. It has two white skirts, each edged with five narrow flounces, quilled on in small fluted plaits. These flounces are of white and cerise tulle, edged alternately. The sleeves are formed of narrow fringe of white and cerise tulle, disposed in the same style as the flounces, and on each shoulder is a tuft of white and cerise azaleas, without foliage. A bouquet of the same in front of the corsage.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—*Carriage Costume*: Dress of China-blue silk, striped with white. At each side of the skirt are quilles, figured with Watteau bouquets woven in on a white ground. The corsage is half high, shaped square, in the Watteau style, and edged with a band flamed with bouquets like the quilles; below the band there is a fall of blue and white fringe. The sleeves are formed of a puff and a frill; the latter set on in large quilled plaits, and edged with fringe. Chemisette of lace. Under-sleeves formed of bouillons of tulle, with lace cuffs. Shawl of black Chantilly lace. Bonnet of French chip, edged with rouleaux of China-blue silk. On one side a tuft of blue and white feathers. Strings of broad white ribbon edged with blue.

Fig. 2.—*Evening Negligé*: Dress of very light silver-grey glass, with a double skirt; the lower one is edged with a broad band of silk, chequered in bright hues of pink and green. This band of silk is cut the bias way, so that the chequers run in the lousange form. The upper skirt has three longitudinal bands of the same silk set on at each side in the manner of quilles. The corsage presents a novelty; it is, in fact, a double corsage. The under one is of grey glass, and the upper one of chequered silk, the same as that employed in trimming the skirts. The former is high to the throat, and the latter is low and shaped square in front. It is very much pointed at the waist, and is fastened up the front by a row of fancy silk buttons, of the colours combined in the chequers of the silk, viz., pink and green. The sleeves are formed of two full frills of grey glass, edged with bands of chequered silk, and they have small epaulettes of the latter. Collar and under sleeves of lace. On one arm a gold bracelet, with pendant of pink coral. Brooch of the same. Head-dress, a plait of velvet passed across the upper part of the forehead, and fixed at each side by gold Venetian pins. Boots of grey silk.

Fig. 3.—*Promenade Dress*: Robe of mauve-coloured chiné. The corsage is high, and has a basque at the waist. Mantelet of black silk, trimmed with several full rows of black lace. Bonnet of the shagreened Marie Antoinette, trimmed with green ribbon, and on one side a tuft of fern. Under trimming, bouquets of roses.

GRAND FIELD-DAY AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS AT WOOLWICH.—On Monday morning a grand field-day took place on the Common. At ten o'clock a detachment of Royal Artillery commenced the proceedings by mortar practice, which was witnessed by many thousands already assembled. At twelve o'clock a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired from a field battery in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The review commenced at two o'clock, and shortly before that hour the troops had assembled in heavy marching order, and were drawn up in lines as follows:—To the left the Field Batteries, to the right the Royal Horse Artillery, and in the centre the Royal Marine Light Infantry and the regiments of Oxford and East Kent Militia. Major-General Sir W. E. Williams, Commandant, accompanied by a full staff of field officers, then rode past the ranks, front and rear, and inspected each troop and company. The infantry then filed off, and took up a position on the brow of the hill, whence the Horse Artillery, commanded by Majors Ward, Johnson, and Arbuthnot, proceeded at full gallop, when the men dismounted, unlimbered guns, fired, and again connected the field-pieces with numbers within a period of four minutes. The subsequent details were those of a field-day on a grand scale. The battery kept up an incessant firing for twenty minutes. The infantry was posted in divisions in various positions, and the evolutions—representing attack, defence, retreat, and pursuit—were exhibited in a masterly way. The proceedings terminated at four o'clock, when, by order of the Commandant-in-Chief, an award of medals for good conduct and long service was made to forty-four non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery, who have also been awarded gratuities. The whole of the Royal Artillery were drawn up, near the flag-staff, when Major-General Sir W. E. Williams rode up and, after addressing the recipients of their Majesty's rewards in most appropriate terms, delivered medals to the following men: Staff-Sergeants A. M. Loeb, W. McKinn, W. Lloyd, D. Anderson, and J. Stone; Sergeants B. Truitt, J. Fortune, J. Christian, P. Griffin, C. Cook and W. Bradford, J. Large, J. Clifford, C. Barker, H. Brown, and F. McKnight; Corporals Wall, M. Gee, C. Gibbs, Patterson, and Sims; Gunners Duncanson, Crick-hack, Thompson, Wagstaff, Smith, Hulse, Adams, Smith, Cook, Holloway, Lloyd, Heige, Macpherson, Peck, Yealow, Jeffery, M. Hazle, Odwyn, Bates, Robinson, Barber, and Williams.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, WREXHAM, DENBIGHSHIRE.

A BEAUTIFUL new church, dedicated to St. Mark, and of which we give an Engraving, has just been opened for Divine worship in the thriving town of Wrexham, which has latterly been styled "the metropolis of Wales." Hitherto there has only been one church in the town—a fine old building dedicated to St. Giles, which has long been an object of the greatest interest to travellers through the principality, and the merry peals of the bells of which have obtained a world-wide reputation. For a few years past, however, the want of another church has been greatly felt; and to meet this want St. Mark's Church has been erected. The foundation-stone of the building was laid in August 1856, by Miss Cunliffe, the daughter of General Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart., of Acton Park, near Wrexham, the religious service being conducted by the Bishop of the diocese (St. Asaph), and a large number of persons being present to witness the interesting ceremony. Since that time the work has steadily progressed, the contractor being the late Mr Ebenezer Thomas, of Bangor (who died on the 16th inst.); and the architect, Mr. Penson, of Swansea.

The sacred edifice is situated on a piece of ground near to the entrance to the town from the railway station where there have also been lately erected a Roman Catholic chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and a large barracks, the whole forming a beautiful addition to the architectural adornments of the town. The style of St. Mark's is the Decorative throughout, the walls being of coursed rubble of Cefn stone, with Bath-stone dressings, and the piers supporting the nave arches having moulded caps and bases. The roof is constructed of Memel fir, covered with Staffordshire tiles. The floor is also tiled. The whole of the woodwork is stained a light oak colour, giving the structure a very neat though at the same time lively and pleasing appearance. The pulpit is of Bath stone.

The building consists of a nave, 88 feet 6 inches long by 23 feet 4 inches wide, and 65 feet to the ridge of the roof; two aisles, each 70 feet 6 inches long by 11 feet wide; north and south transepts, each 18 feet by 20 feet, and 50 feet to the ridge; and a chancel 37 feet long by 19 feet 6 inches wide, and 52 feet to the ridge of the roof. North of the chancel is the vestry, over which the organ-gallery is erected. The tower appears not to have been included in the original estimate for the erection of the building (amounting to upwards of £5000); and, as there is at present a want of funds, that portion is not yet completed; but, with the spire, it is intended to be upwards of 200 feet high. This rises at the south-west angle of the nave; and through it and a porch on the north side of the building are the two principal entrances.



ST. MARK'S CHURCH, WREXHAM.

The church, which will accommodate eight hundred persons, has been built by public subscription, and the following inscription appears conspicuously on a neat brass tablet near the lofty western window:—

The wheels of traction-engines adapted for ploughing or dragging weights over soft ground have not had sufficient hold upon the ground when constructed in the ordinary manner. By Bray's patented improvement the wheels are constructed with teeth or blades, which enter the

This church was erected by public subscription upon the express faith that all the sittings therein are to be free and unappropriated for ever. MDCCCLVIII.

The site of the building and surrounding grounds, the latter of which are intended to be ornamentally planted, are the free gift of Sir W. W. Wyan, Bart., MP.; and Miss Bennion, of Wrexham-Fechan, has liberally endowed the church with four-fifths of the tithes derivable from the township of Minera, which will realise for this living about £120 per annum. A grand fancy bazaar is intended to be held in the ensuing autumn, under the patronage of her Grace the Duchess of St. Albans and a great number of other aristocratic ladies, in aid of the funds for completing the building.

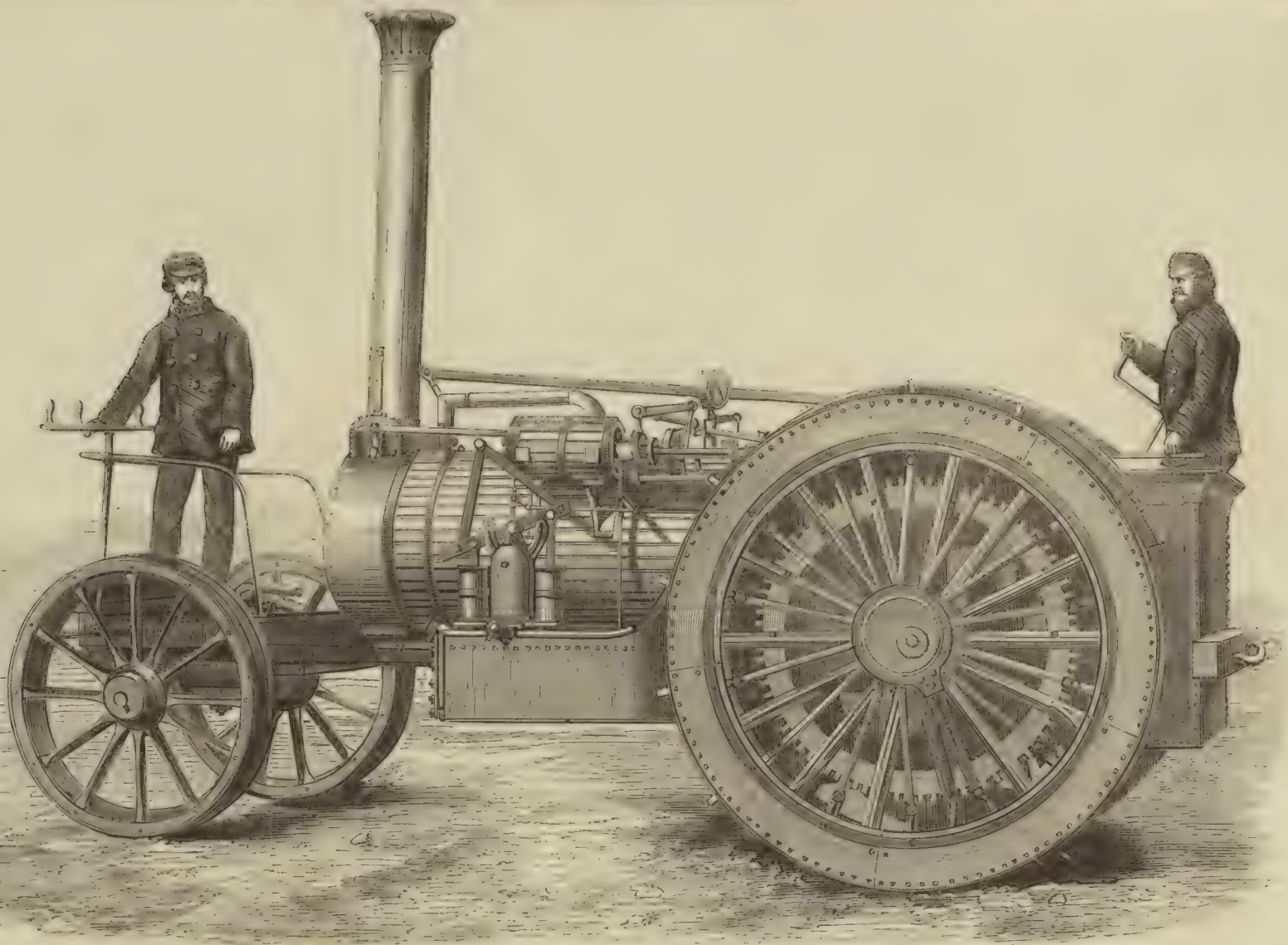
The sacred edifice was consecrated on Friday, the 21st instant, by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, his Lordship being assisted in the services by the Ven. Archdeacon Wickham (the Vicar General); the Rev. Geo. Cunliffe, Vicar of Wrexham; and the Rev. J. C. Roberts, who has been appointed Curate of the church. There were also present nearly the whole of the clergy of the district, several dissenting ministers, and an assemblage of from 500 to 600 persons, including many of the leading families of the town and neighbourhood of various religious denominations. After the usual ceremony of dedicating the building to Divine worship, the Bishop delivered an eloquent, impressive, and appropriate sermon, taking for his text the words from Psalm cxxii 10, "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem." Afterwards his Lordship and the clergy, together with a number of the laity, partook of luncheon at the residence of the Vicar and in the evening the Ven. Archdeacon Wickham preached in the new building from Psalm xxvi. 8—"Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place where thine honour dwelleth."

We may add that the selection by the Vicar of the Rev. J. C. Roberts, late of Yeovil, and son of the late Rector of Llandulus, to be Curate of the church appears to have given very general satisfaction, the rev. gentleman being understood to be an excellent scholar, an able and effective speaker, and well qualified to afford spiritual consolation to both the English and Welsh inhabitants of the district.

BRAY'S IMPROVED TRACTION-ENGINE.

THIS engine is the invention of Mr. Bray, of Folkestone, and possesses advantages over all others now in use for its simplicity and usefulness.





BRAY'S PATENT TRACTION-ENGINE.

ground and obtain a firm hold. The teeth are made to slide or move in and out by an eccentric motion, so that they clean themselves of the soil and are again ready to enter the ground, the smooth surface of the wheels being also cleansed by means of self-acting scrapers. The eccentric is capable of adjustment, so that the projection of the teeth may be varied, and thus the wheels may at pleasure be made to act like ordinary wheels. The adjustment enables the wheels to run upon hard ground when required: the extent to which the blades enter the ground may be varied by shifting the eccentric so as to cause the point of greatest protrusion to be at some other point. Experiments have been made on Broadmead Farm, Folkestone. The engine was set to work three ploughs in frame, over a light loamy soil, the ground



SUMMER RAILWAY CARRIAGE FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

rather wet: the quantity of work done in a day of ten hours was at the rate of six acres, at a cost of not more than 4s. per acre. The following certificate was given immediately after the work was done:—

November 23, 1857.

Sir,—The result of your day's experiment on Broadmead Farm has more than answered our expectation, and we have no hesitation in saying that the land was as effectually ploughed as if it had been done by horses.

To Mr. Bray. (Signed) JOHN JEFFEREY, Broadmead Farm.
HUNT JEFFEREY, Wallin Farm.

The next experiment was drawing a load of ten tons up Dover-hill, a gradient varying from 1 in 7 to 1 in 11: it went up with perfect ease, and also came down with the same load. For agricultural purposes it is intended to draw six ploughs, drive a thrashing or other machine, and as a fire-engine it is invaluable, steam being raised in forty minutes; it is steered with perfect ease, and only requires two men to work it; the consumption of fuel is one shilling per hour. The engine is an 8-horse, and is fitted with Baron's patent cup-surface boiler, and is worked to a pressure of 60 lb. to the square inch. The weight of the engine is six tons.

It has generally been supposed that an engine of that weight would sink into soft ground, but experiments have proved that the greatest depth it has sunk has been three-quarters of an inch. It has been estimated that a great saving would be effected by farmers having an engine of this construction, as it would be capable of going upon the land, taking or fetching home an immense quantity of manure or crops, the waggon only requiring a slight alteration, and if required to run upon hard roads its speed could be increased at pleasure.

For India it is particularly applicable, as it would convey over the country in a day of ten hours 300 men, with baggage, stores, &c., fifty miles; the advantage and saving would be immense, as a train of artillery might be transported, and the horses would then be ready for work on arrival at their destination. If such an engine had been employed during the late mutiny in India, how many valuable lives might have been saved.

The accompanying Engraving of Bray's Traction-engine is from a photograph by Venables, of Folkestone.

By direction of the War Department a series of experiments were carried out on Tuesday afternoon, in order to test the efficiency of Bray's adjusting tooth traction-wheel steam-carriage, for the purposes of locomotion on common roads, and for the conveyance of heavy loads. The experiments were witnessed by Captain Boxer, Colonel Pickering, Colonel Abbott, J. Anderson, Esq., and other members of the Ordnance Select Committee, and the result has proved the superiority of the invention as compared with the various descriptions of traction-carriages previously tried for Government service. The carriage was loaded with three 68-pounder guns, of a total weight of twenty tons, and steamed away from the Royal Arsenal, past the Royal Artillery Barracks, with the utmost ease, although this portion of the journey was a considerable incline. The route was continued across Woolwich-common, and down the New road to the Arsenal, at an average speed of two miles and a half per hour. The machinery is served by one of Barron's cut service-boilers, the consumption of fuel being three-quarters of a cwt. of oven-coke per hour. The engine is of eight horse power, and by the application, when necessary, of an instrument termed a tooth to the wheels, the vehicle will steam over soft ground without sinking, an advantage peculiar to this invention, and which is essential, should the carriages be used, as stated, for the removal of heavy guns on the Arsenal marshes.

SUMMER RAILWAY CARRIAGE FOR THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

A MAGNIFICENT saloon railway carriage has just been completed by Messrs. Wright, of the Salitry Works, Birmingham, for his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt. This is the second commission with which Messrs. Wright have been honoured by the same personage; and, splendid as was the carriage they constructed some two years ago (an engraving of which appeared at the time in this Journal), the present one exceeds it in chasteness and beauty of decoration. It is 21 ft. in length, by 8 ft. 3 in. wide, the internal height being 7 ft. There is, however, a space of several inches between the interior and exterior roofings, in order to moderate the heat by a current of air. The carriage, which runs on four wheels, is divided into panels in the ordinary manner, but they are most elaborately adorned on the outside, from designs by Owen Jones, strictly Turkish in their character, prominent amongst the decorations being the national arms of Turkey. The ground on which the ornamentation is wrought is white, the richest colours are used, and the effect of these is enhanced by some appropriate carvings and judicious gildings. The frame of the carriage is of iron, the fittings being of teakwood, which is best adapted to hot climates. The windows are provided with sets of green silk and wire-gauze blinds. The interior arrangements are of a very luxurious character; an Oriental divan occupies one end, and the other furniture consists of chairs of satinwood and crimson silk of elegant construction. The whole of the inside is lined with figured silk padding. The saloon communicates by means of a double door and platform with a second carriage for the accommodation of the attendants of his Highness. The designer is Mr. Brown, a gentleman in the service of Messrs. Wright, to whom the carriage in every respect does credit; and the artistic decorations have been added under the active superintendence of Mr. Creke.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DINNER TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Dupré, one of his colleagues in the representation of Buckinghamshire, were entertained on Wednesday at a public dinner, in a large tent erected in the gardens of the Royal Hotel, Slough. The chair was occupied by Colonel H. Vyse, on whose right and left sat Mr. Dupré and Mr. Disraeli. Amongst the gentlemen present were the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Orkney, Viscount Curzon, M.P.; General Hall, M.P.; W. Vanstittart, M.P.; T. T. Bernard, M.P.; Colonel Knox, M.P.; Mr. Williams, M.P., &c. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the circumstances under which a strong Administration had collapsed and a new Government had been placed in its stead. He and his friends, he went on to say, had succeeded to a heritage of manifold difficulties, and he claimed credit for what they had already effected in vindicating English honour, keeping the peace, meeting financial difficulty, and suggesting plans for the reconstruction of our Indian Empire. This history detailed, Mr. Disraeli, next proceeded to comment upon the efforts that had been made by a "cabal" to overturn the Cabinet. He paid a high compliment to those who, not connected with the Conservative party, had enabled the Government to beat its opponents; and he described, amid the cheers and laughter of his audience, the "convulsion" which took place in the House of Commons on Friday night. "The future policy of the Government is thus shadowed forth by Mr. Disraeli:—'We will pursue in our foreign relations that determined but prudent and conciliatory system that will, in our opinion, maintain peace, and maintain peace with honour. We shall endeavour, in the management of our finances, to reduce taxation by measures which will duly respect the maintenance of the public credit. We shall pursue in India that policy with which, from the late debates, you have become familiar; because we believe it is the only policy by which you can retain your empire there. . . . We shall endeavour to obtain and retain your confidence by temperately addressing ourselves to the solution of all those difficult questions that have too long agitated and disunited the commonwealth in which we live. We hope, by the measures we shall bring forward on these subjects, whatever be their character, whether legal reform—and on that our measures are prepared—or social reforms, which demand the attention of any Minister; or those commercial improvements which all wise men who are lovers of their country would wish to be effected in such a manner that they should be improvements, and not merely changes. I say, gentlemen, whatever may be the nature of those questions, we shall not shrink from bringing forward measures which may meet these too-long-prevailing difficulties, with the intention and conviction that we may bring about a happy solution of them.'"

IMPORTATION OF LLAMAS.—The steam-ship *New York*, which arrived at the Broadmead, from New York, on Thursday week, had on board thirty-nine llamas, which were imported by Mr. B. W. Gee. Notwithstanding the voyage they had undergone, they appeared lively and healthy. The importation of so large a number into Great Britain must be regarded as an achievement of no small importance. The value of the fleece for manufacturing purposes has within the last few years been fully provided by the fact that the wool has risen nearly tenfold. The llamas seem to stand the changes of weather much better than was anticipated, and appear to be easily nurtured. If adopted in this country, or into our family of domestic animals, the llama will have to be kept principally for the fleece, just as sheep are.

CONFERENCE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Leeds Young Men's Christian Institute has issued a circular to similar associations throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, inviting them to meet in conference at Leeds in the month of August. This will be the first conference of these associations in this country.

THE WHIT-MONDAY SUNDAY-SCHOOL PROCESSION AT MANCHESTER.—The usual Whit-Monday procession of Sunday-school children in connection with the Established Church in Manchester and Salford took place in Manchester on Monday morning. There were twenty-eight schools in the procession, being three more than last year. Several of the schools were headed by bands of music, and most of them by the organists and teachers. The interesting spectacle of so many thousands of children drew together as usual an immense concourse of people to witness the procession, all the streets and windows commanding a view of the route being densely crowded. The elder scholars were admitted to the Cathedral, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. John Howard Menden, Rector of Great Oakley, Essex, and one of the Canons of Manchester. The children of the Dissenting chapel schools walk on other days of the week, most of them taking trips by railway to some distant locality.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. E. HUTCHINGS.—The managers of the testimonial fund to Mr. Hutchings, the secretary of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, have printed the accounts of the subscription, from which we learn that there were 180 subscribers (counting each class of pupils in the institution as a single subscription); the directors heading the list with £50, and the subscriptions, which were of various amounts, from the sum just named down to 1s. 4d., made an aggregate of £455 7s. 6d. This amount was presented to Mr. Hutchings in the form of a watch (valued at £24 7s. 6d.), a timepiece (worth £21), and a purse containing £360.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. W. MATHEWS.—On Tuesday a grand banquet took place at Wolverhampton, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial by the Liberals of South Staffordshire to Mr. William Mathews, as a recognition of his long services to the Liberal cause in the district, but more especially to mark the high sense entertained of his disinterested conduct at the last general election. On that occasion Mr. Mathews was himself induced in consequence of a candidature for the representation, upon the unanimous invitation of a meeting specially convened for the purpose. Subsequently, however, he waived all pretensions of his own and withdrew, in order to conciliate the leading members of the iron trade, who were in favour of Mr. William Orme Foster, one of the present members. In consideration of this graceful act of disinterestedness a subscription was got up, and 400 guineas subscribed, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Mathews with a suitable testimonial. The execution of it was intrusted to Messrs. Elkington and Mason. The work consists of a centre piece and plateau weighing nearly 650 ounces. The latter is novel and tasteful in design, and stands upon three feet united by the Staffordshire knot, the outer border consisting of wheat-cars and buttercups, with an elegant Greek frieze. The centre piece rests upon a circular base, surmounted with wheat ears and buttercups, arranged in the form of a Greek ornament, and interspersed with three shields—one containing an inscription recording the purpose of the presentation; another, the crest of Mr. Mathews; and the other, the Staffordshire knot. The pillar is of beautiful open work, partaking of the Greek character of ornament, without, however, a rigid adherence to its requirements. This is surmounted by a basket composed of Greek ornaments, with wheat ears and buttercups judiciously interposed, and containing a glass bowl of large "dangled" leaves. Around the pillar are placed a figure of Vulcan, his right hand placed upon the celebrated shield of Achilles, another of Ceres, and a third of Friendship, or Magnanimity, with emblematical representations of their several attributes. They are excellent in conception and treatment, and the whole produce a most admirable ensemble.

TWO SOLDIERS FLOGGED.—At Chatham, shortly before daylight on Monday morning, the whole of the men belonging to the East India regiments attached to the first battalion, under Colonel H. Jervis, were marched into the Spur Battery, for the purpose of witnessing the infliction of corporal punishment on two privates of the 53rd Regiment, named Philcox and Harris, each of whom was on Thursday week tried by district court-martial and found guilty, Philcox of having made use of highly insubordinate language to Captain Sidebottom, the Adjutant of the battalion, in the presence of the whole of the troops on the parade-ground, and Harris for mutinous conduct at Eastbourne, in striking a non-commissioned officer with his musket and endeavouring to release a prisoner. For these crimes the district court-martial adjudged each of the prisoners to receive the maximum of fifty lashes, and to be imprisoned in Fort Clarence for eighty-four days. On the termination of the punishment both prisoners were removed to the garrison hospital to be medically treated, and as soon as they are able to leave they will undergo the remaining portion of their punishment in the military prison, Rochester. Philcox has been a great number of years in the service, and has been flogged once before; Harris is very young, and has had only eight months' service.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

WITHOUT showing any signs of activity—owing to the present state of the Montenegrin question—the market for Home Securities has been steady during nearly the whole of the week, and some support has been given to prices by the purchase of full average quantities of stock for money. The present value of the Three per Cent is certainly a high one; but in the course of another fortnight the price will be quoted 1½ per cent lower, on account of the July dividend being taken off. As regards the value of money we may observe that scarcely any change has taken place in it. Short first-class commercial paper continues to be done in Lombard-street at 2½ to 2½ per cent. Four months' bills are quoted at 2½ to 3½; and six months' at 3 to 4 per cent. In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities are worth 2½ per cent.

The leading feature of the week has been the issuing of the particulars of the new Brazilian Loan of £1,526,000 by Messrs. Rothschild and Soas. The whole of the amount has been taken in a 4½ per cent stock at 98, with a sinking fund of 2½ per cent. The price may be considered a fair one, looking at the value of Brazilian Stock in the market, and to the smallness of the foreign debt of Brazil. The money will be required as follows:—£25 per cent on the 1st of June; £25 per cent on the 1st of July; 25 per cent on the 2nd of August; and the remainder on the 1st of September. The scrip has already been done at 1 to 1½ per cent premium.

The returns from the Board of Trade for the month, and the four months ending the 30th ult., are very favourable, considering the extent of the late commercial panic. The total value of the shipments last month was 9,451,433, against 9,985,844 in the corresponding month in 1857; and £9,424,926 in 1856. Thus, we perceive that the decrease, compared with last year, is only £534,111, or 3½ per cent. There is a decline in the four months, compared with 1857, of £5,851,614; with 1856, of £1,612,308. Evidently, however, trade and commerce are steadily improving.

A few parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England, and scarcely any withdrawals have taken place. From New York, £91,000 in gold has come to hand, and about £25,000 has been reported from other sources. The Continental exchanges show a slight profit on the shipment of gold; but an important change in them has taken place at New York. At Calcutta a fall of 1 per cent is reported in the exchanges, and those at Canton have ruled easier. At Shanghai the rate remains at 6s. The late arrival of bar silver from the West Indies has been sold at 61½d. per ounce. About £100,000 in gold is on its way from St. Petersburg.

Owing to the reduction in the interest on the next issue of Exchequer Bills to 10 per cent, the premium on them has fallen considerably—viz., to 20s. and 17s. The March bills have ruled steady, at 33s. to 44s. prem.

On Monday Home Stocks were tolerably steady, and prices ruled firm. Consols, for Account, were done at 96½ and 97½; the Reduced were 96½ and 97½; New Three per Cent, 96½ and 97½; Long Annuities, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 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Fine Jewellery.

In the Jewellery Department will be found a rich and extensive
assortment of Rings and Brooches, set with magnificent gems, Brace-
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in the most recent style, of the quality of the gold is warranted.

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patterns.

and the quality of the gold is certified by the stamp.
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SARL and SONS, Silversmiths (the New
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magnificent stock of London-manufactured **SILVER PLATE**, con-
taining every article requisite for the Table and sideboard.

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Electro-silver spoons and forks, Ivory Table Knives, Full Size, Fiddle Pattern, full size. Balance Handies, which cannot

table spoons	..	27	0	possibly become loose.	18	0	
table spoons	..	26	0	Desert Knives	..	25	0
Desert spoons	..	27	0	Desert Knives	..	18	0
Desert Forks	..	27	0	Carvers (per pair)	..	9	0
Desert Forks	..	27	0	As above, with Sterling Silver	..		
table spoons	..	16	0	Forks	..		
table spoons	..	16	0	table Knives	..	24	0
table spoons	..	16	0	Desert Knives	..	24	0
table spoons	..	16	0	Carvers (per pair)	..	11	0

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post.—DEANE and CO. (opening to the Monument), London-bridge.



"BEADSMAN," WINNER OF THE DERBY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

THE first match of this important club took place on Saturday last, and was attended by everything that could be desired in the shape of excellent arrangement, beautiful weather, and plenty of wind. This was the cutter race of the club, for its first and second class, the division of the season's sport being a day for the two superior classes of cutters, a second for schooners, and a third for cutters of the third and fourth classes. The *Prince of Wales* steamer had been chartered to accompany the race, and left London-bridge, having on board Lord Alfred Paget, the noble commodore of the club, with a large party, at ten in the morning. On the arrival at Erith the vessels were found

moored in two lines, awaiting the "gun of preparation," which was soon after given, and succeeded in five minutes by the signal for getting under way:—

First Class, exceeding 35 tons.					
	Tons.		Port.	Owners' Names	
Amazon ..	46	..	London	..	J. H. Johnston, Esq.
Extravaganza ..	46	..	Poole	..	Sir Percy F. Shelley, Bart.
Avalon ..	39	..	London	..	R. Powis Monk, Esq.
Cymba ..	53	..	London	..	T. Brasse, jun., Esq.

Second Class, exceeding 20 and not exceeding 35 tons.					
Phantom ..	27	..	London	..	S. Lane, Esq.
Emmet ..	32	..	Poole	..	Edward Gibson, Esq.

Half a minute time per ton for difference of tonnage in each class.

There was a very fresh breeze from the south-west, varying slightly between those points in the course of the race. The *Amazon* was backed to carry off the prize of her class, and the *Phantom* that of the second division, and speculation was very free upon the issue of the event.

The start took place at 11 h. 34 min. 15 sec., and was very pretty, the *Emmet*, *Phantom*, and *Amazon* being the first away, closely followed by the other yachts. In Long Reach the *Amazon* had got a good lead, followed by the *Emmet* and *Phantom*. Below Purfleet the *Cymba* began mending her position, and, bearing away, passed the *Avalon* to leeward. In Northfleet Hope the *Cymba* passed the *Emmet* and *Phantom*, the *Emmet* rather leading of the two last. After passing



AMAZON.

EXTRAVAGANZA.

PHANTOM.

CYMB.

AVALON.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB MATCH.—THE YACHTS IN NORTHFLEET HOPE.

Gravesend their positions were as follow:—The *Amazon* first, by half a mile; the *Extravaganza* second, slightly heading the *Cymba*; then the *Emmet* and *Avalon*, and next the *Phantom*. The *Cymba* then went to windward of the *Extravaganza*, and in these positions they rounded the Nore Light, at the following time:—

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

On the return nothing worthy of comment occurred, excepting that the *Amazon*, sailed by Pittcock, went so cleverly near the wind in St. Clement's as to excite general admiration. Great praise is also due to the owner of the *Cymba* for the spirited manner in which he sailed his boat, with so little time for preparation. The race finished thus:—

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Amazon	5	13	15	Avalon	5	30	0
Cymba	5	25	45	Emmet	5	37	30
Extravaganza	5	26	30	Phantom	5	40	25

All the vessels were admirably sailed, and the pace of the race the fastest on record. The *Avalon* has rarely appeared as a racing-craft, but her performance on Saturday surprised and gratified all; and the *Phantom*, with anything but the weather suited to her capabilities, contrived to be home (with the allowed time) within half a minute of the most powerful rival in her class.

The prizes were awarded by the noble Commodore, Lord Alfred Paget, to Mr. J. H. Johnston, owner of the *Amazon*, and Mr. Edward Gibson, owner of the *Emmet*. The plate was very handsome and appropriate, the workmanship of Messrs. Hancock, of Bruton-street, and much admired. It was £100 for the first, and £50 for the second.

The band of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) played during the day; and the refreshments, furnished by Mr. Watts, were of their usual excellent character.

BEADSMAN, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY STAKES.

For the following particulars of the pedigree, description, performance, and engagements of Beadsman, the winner of the Derby Stakes last week, we are indebted to *Bell's Life* of Saturday last:—

Beadsman was bred by Sir Joseph Hawley, and is got by Weatherbit out of Mendicant. Beadsman is a dark brown horse (not a black, as he is generally called), standing fifteen hands two inches and a half high. He has a good bloodlike head, prominent forehead, and expressive full eye, rather large ears, and his neck, which he arches when out, is very gracefully set into his jaw; his shoulders are somewhat upright and a little heavy at the points; has great depth of girth; is light in his ribs, and has a good back; his quarters, which are muscular, fall towards the tail; and he has powerful thighs and arms, but not over large bone. Altogether, he is a very bloodlike wiry-looking animal, and retains in his form much of the character of his dam.

His performances are as follow:—In 1857 at Goodwood, carrying 8st. 7lb., he ran a dead heat with Charles the Second for third place (beaten only a head from the second); for the Ham Stakes, beating Whitewall, 8st. 7lb., Maid of Maaham filly, 8st. 1lb.—see *Blanche* of Middlebie. Same meeting, carrying 8st. 4lb., was third, beaten half a length from the second, for a sweepstake of 800 sovs., T.Y.C., beating East Langton, 8st. 4lb., Sermon, 8st. 7lb.—see *Toxophilite*. In 1858, at Newmarket Craven, carrying 8st. 4lb., won a sweepstake for three-year-olds, D.M., by a neck, beating Star of the East, 8st. 4lb., East Langton, 8st. 4lb., two lengths from the second, the *Cymba* colt, fourth and last, three lengths from the third. At Newmarket Spring, carrying 8st. 7lb., won a sweepstake of 100 sovs., D.M., by a length and a half, beating colt by Collingwood out of Sner, 8st. 7lb., Streamer, 8st. 7lb., a bad third and last; same meeting, carrying 8st. 7lb., ran a dead heat with Eclipse for the Newmarket Stakes, beating the Farmer's Son and Gourd. At Epsom, carrying 8st. 7lb., won the Derby Stakes by a length, beating twenty-two others.

He is engaged at Stockbridge in the Ninth Stockbridge Triennial takes, thirty-three subs; York, August, in the Great Yorkshire takes, 100 subs; Doncaster, September, in the Doncaster Stakes, eighty-one subs; Newmarket F. O., in the Royal Stakes of 200 sovs each, 120 ft., A.F., six subs.

[A Portrait, also by Harry Hall, of Governess, the winner of the Oaks, was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on the 1st inst., on the occasion of her winning the One Thousand Stakes at Newmarket.]

MR. WEBSTER AND THE ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE old Adelphi Theatre closes next week. We write the words with something like a pang of regret—with something of the feeling which one experiences when one's roof-tree is overthrown, the household gods cast down, and the home of one's childhood desolated for ever. The Adelphi! Surely no theatre in the metropolis—not even "the little theatre in the Haymarket"—was ever so closely connected with the affections of playgoers, or had so firm a hold upon the minds of the people. One spoke of it as an old, familiar friend, and felt almost the same interest in its prosperity as might its manager. Night after night the same persons occupied the same places, and laughed at the same jokes, and petted the same actors. And now all this is to end! The Adelphi closes—but that is nothing. It has closed before—at the end of a season—but that was long ago. Now! It closes, never again to receive happy crowds within its time-honoured walls. The old Adelphi is to be pulled down, and a new and more splendid Adelphi is to rise. Well: this is the law of progress; and an enterprising manager like Mr. Webster will naturally consult the wants and wishes of the million. Yet we honour the old walls, the old pit, the old boxes, the old stage—those old walls which have echoed on many a merry night with the frantic laughter of thousands; the old pit which has been the immortal abiding-place of many a veteran critic; the old stage that has been trodden by actors whose names are still "familiar in our mouths as household words." Alack, and well-a-day! We cannot think of the demolition of the old Adelphi without sorrow.

Mr. Webster has been its proprietor some fourteen years, having purchased the property on the death of Mr. Yates. He opened it on the 28th of September, 1844, with "Mother and Son," "The Belle of the Hotel," with Mrs. Fitzwilliam; the burlesque of "Norma," and "How to Pay the Rent." During these fourteen years he has catered for the public with a zeal and an intelligence which the public have always been ready to recognise. He has, probably, produced more new pieces than any other metropolitan manager, and has first introduced to the London playgoers many actors who are now established favourites. Our readers are aware that the specialty of the Adelphi for many years was a species of melodrama quite *sui generis*, a pleasant combination of the pathetic and grotesque, which has gained the title of "Adelphi drama." The farces, too, had a distinct character. Rollicking fun, broad Saxon humour, practical jokes, a sublime contempt of probabilities—these were the distinguishing features. It is true that since Mr. Webster's retirement from the Haymarket an important change has taken place in the character of the entertainments presented, but the company has been virtually the same, and the old favourites have still delighted the old audiences. What may be termed psychological drama has lately been the staple of Adelphi amusements, but its popularity has by no means diminished. It would have been strange, indeed, if metropolitan playgoers could not have appreciated *Joseph Chavigny* or *Pierre Leroux*.

But the old theatre, we repeat, is to come down, and a building which will be one of the handsomest and most commodious in London is to be erected on its site. There is yet, however, an opportunity for the public to cast one last, lingering look upon their ancient friend. Mr. Webster takes his benefit—his first and last in the Adelphi—on Wednesday next, when he will discourse to his patrons a neat "his past successes and his future prospects." This is an excellent opportunity for all who admire sterling ability in the actor and unblemished honour in the man. The little theatre will be crowded, we are sure, with honest enthusiasts, who will not be slow to express their gratitude for Mr. Webster's labours in the past and their best wishes for his success in the future.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A new application of the electric current to the transmission of signals by the telegraph upon long circuits has been invented by Mr. N. J. Holmes. Its advantages over the present system are stated to consist—First, in its capability of being worked over very long or extended circuits by the direct action of the current without the intervention of the relays or secondary circuits now in use. Second, the amount of battery power requisite to transmit signals on long or short circuits is likewise reduced by one half or more. Third, the insulation of the line and underground wires being necessarily very imperfect, from the nature of the climate and other local causes. The large amount of battery power now used has a constant tendency to impair the individuality of the signals: this defect by the reduction of the power is overcome, and signals can be transmitted through badly-insulated wires, with far less apparent error. Fourth, this invention is applicable to each of the existing systems of telegraphs, and can be introduced with little outlay.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. R. S., Lahore.—We are sorry to be unable to report favourably of our Indian Correspondent's problems. No. 1 is the best; but that, being what is called "suicidal," must be considered *tabooed*, at least among newspaper readers. The others are lamentably deficient in point, and in some cases, of originality also.

J. H., of Bridport, will perhaps re-examine his position of four moves. It appears to be susceptible of a second solution, by White taking the pawn with his hook either on the first or next move.

I. E.—SOLUTION OF PROBLEM 712.—The difficulty arises from a move on each side having got transposed. Read as follows:—

WHITE. 1. R to Q Kt 3rd. BLACK. 1. R to Kt 5th. 2. Q takes Kt. 3. R to A 5th—Mate.

North Grimston; J. of Chester; A Young Amateur; Septimus; J. J. B.; G. T. W.; Subscribers. They shall be examined, and the result duly recorded. Septimus and North Grimston will save themselves and the examiners trouble by playing in a stock of Ashbee and Dangerfield's black chess diagrams. They are so cheap and so handy that composers, and even solvers, of problems should always have them at hand.

G. W.—The much-talked-of game by electric telegraph between London and Paris was foisted because the submarine wire could not be spared (while in full operation for the transmission of political and business messages for the purpose). It is rumoured, however, that, when the Atlantic cable is laid, application is to be made to the company by some of our leading players for permission to inaugurate the event by a match at chess between this country and America! Such a contest, under such circumstances—the combatants on one side being seated in St. James's-street, London, and those of the other in the Broadway, New York—would indeed be a world's wonder.

I. P.—1. With reference to the beautiful problem by E. B. Cook, see notice above to "L. B." 2. The positions to which you allude have not reached us. 3. You had better forward the inclosure direct to the party it is intended for. 4. Your solutions are correct.

D. W. O'G., Sigeo.—They are all perfectly true, including the solution of the American prize problem No. 729.

Adolphus, C. A. 1, Bismarck, Waltham-le-Wold, Czar, Alpha, M. D., Lionel, B. N., I. W. G., F. R. S., Gregory, Mercator, Northern Girl, Desevion, I. M., F. L., R. F.—Your solutions of the American Prize Problem tally exactly with that of the author, which has just come to hand.

C. H. B., New York.—A reply has just been forwarded.

F. W. Morris, Nova Scotia.—There is much in what you say, but the publication of "twin problems" simultaneously would involve the necessity of giving two diagrams in our Chess column, for which we cannot afford space.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 739.

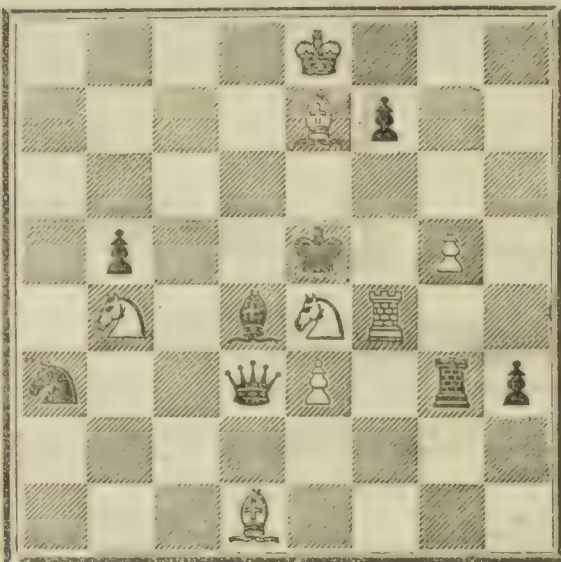
(The American Prize Problem.)

WHITE. 1. Kt to Q B 6th. BLACK. 1. Kt to Kt 6th. 2. Kt to Q 5th. 2. Kt to Kt 5th. 3. Q takes Q P (ch). 3. Kt to Kt 5th. 4. Q to K B 5th—Mate.

PROBLEM No. 745.

By T. M. BROWN, of Newark, U.S.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Staunton gives the Q Kt to the Amateur of Mexico.

(Remove White's Q Kt from the board.)

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. S.) 1. P to Q Kt 3rd. BLACK (Mr. W.) 1. P to Q Kt 3rd. (This Asiatic mode of opening is adopted, as we have before observed, because Black's favourite tactics, when receiving such large odds, are to evade all regular debuts, and to exchange all the pieces as soon as possible.)

2. B to Q Kt 2nd. P to K 4th. 3. P to K 3rd. Q Kt to Q B 3rd. 4. Kt to K 2nd. Kt to Q B 4th. 5. Kt to K Kt 3rd. Kt to K B 3rd. 6. K B to K 2nd. Castles. 7. Castles. P to K 3rd. 8. P to Q R 3rd. P to K 4th. 9. P to Q B 3rd. P to Q 4th. 10. P to Q 4th. K B to Q 3rd. 11. P takes K P. K B takes K P. 12. P to K B 4th. K B to Q 3rd. 13. K B to Q 3rd. Q B to K Kt 5th. 14. Q to Q B 2nd. Q to K 2nd. 15. Q R to K sq. Q R to K sq. 16. P to Q Kt 4th. P to K Kt 3rd. 17. P to Q B 4th. Q R P takes P. 18. B takes Kt. Q takes B. 19. B K P takes Q P. Q Kt to K 2nd. 20. Kt to K 4th. Q to K Kt 2nd. 21. Q to Q B 4th. P takes P. 22. Kt to Q B 3rd. Q B to Q 2nd. 23. P to K 4th. P to Q Kt 4th. 24. Kt takes P. B takes Kt. 25. Q takes B. Q to Q 5th (ch). 26. K to R sq. Q R to Q Kt sq. 27. Q to Q B 4th. B to Q B 4th. 28. P to K B 5th. Kt to Q B sq. 29. P takes K Kt P. K R P takes P. 30. P to K 5th. Q takes Q.

And, after many more moves, the game was resigned as a drawn battle.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

A lively Gambit between Mr. MORPHY and an AMATEUR, the former giving the odds of Q's Kt.

(Remove White's Q's Kt from the board.)

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) 1. P to K 4th. BLACK (Amateur). 1. P to K 4th. 2. P to K B 4th. P takes P. 3. Kt to K B 3rd. P to K Kt 4th. 4. K B to Q B 4th. P to K Kt 5th. 5. P to Q 4th. P takes Kt. 6. Castles. Q Kt to K R 3rd. 7. Q takes P. Q Kt to Q B 3rd. 8. B Ks K B P (ch). K takes B. 9. Q to K B 5th (ch). Kt to K 2nd. 10. Q B takes P. B takes B. 11. K R takes B. K Kt to K R 3rd.

WHITE (Mr. M.) 12. Q R to K B sq. BLACK (Amateur). 12. Q to K sq. 13. Q to K R 4th. P to Q 3rd. (It was impossible to save the Kt.)

14. Q to K B 6th (ch). K to Kt sq. 15. Q takes Kt. B to Q 2nd. 16. K R to K B 3rd. Kt to K 2nd. 17. P to K R 4th. Kt to K Kt 3rd. 18. P to K B 5th. B to K Kt 5th. 19. P takes Kt. P takes P. And White gave mate in three moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1078.—By EPSILON (of H.).

White: K at K 2nd, E at Q sq, B at K 3rd, Kt at K R 4th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, Q B 3rd, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 4th. Black: K at K 5th; Ps at K B 3rd, Kt at K 4th, Q B 5th, Q Kt 3rd, and Q R 4th. White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 1079.—By S. LOYD (Chess Monthly).

White: K at K Kt 7th, Ks at K R sq and K 3rd, Kts at Q 7th and Q B 7th. Black: K at K B 5th, B at K Kt 7th; Ps at K R 5th, K B 4th, and K 4th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1080.—By I. B. K. of Barnsbury.

White: K at Q Kt 4th, R at K 2nd, B at K R 4th and Q R 4th, Kts at K 7th and Q Kt 7th; Ps at K B 2nd and 3rd and Q B 3rd. Black: K at Q 4th, R at K 3rd, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at Q sq and Q 4th; Ps at K R 3rd and K Kt 4th. White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Belgian Court will remain in mourning for the late Duchess of Orleans until the 15th of next month.

It is rumoured that the Count de Flandre, second son of the King of the Belgians, is to marry a daughter of the King of Saxony.

The betrothal of Prince Ernest of Leiningen and the Princess Mary of Baden was solemnly celebrated at the Palace of Carlsruhe on the 10th inst.

The marriage of Count de Rochechouart with Mdle. de La Rochejaquelein was celebrated on Friday at the Church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, Paris, in the presence of a brilliant and numerous assemblage.

Achmed Pasha, elder son of Ibrahim Pasha and heir apparent to the Pacha of Egypt, was killed on the 13th by an accident on the railway steam ferry. The carriage in which he sat rolled off the platform of the ferry into the river.

Earl De Grey, as President of the Institute of British Architects, had a conversation on Friday night (last week), at his house in St. James's-square.

In the Tipperary county gaol ten years since there were 1055 prisoners; at present the number confined within its precincts is 107, the great majority of whom are charged with offences minor in their nature.

A bill was printed on Saturday last, of which the following is the sole enacting portion:—"That from and after the passing of this Act the stamp duty of five shillings now payable on a passport shall be reduced to the sum of sixpence."

Mr. P. G. Dodd, of Cornhill, has produced for the First King of Siam a sword, with a most elaborately chased scabbard and hilt of pure gold. The cost of the sword is, we believe, 300 guineas.

The hotel of Mdle. Rachel, in the Rue Trudon, Paris, was sold on Thursday by public auction. The upset price was 120,000 fr., and the sum for which it was adjudged was 220,000 fr., exclusive of costs.

A concert of vocal and instrumental music by the pupils of the School for the Indigent Blind, assisted by other blind musicians, will be given at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday, June 12.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during the last week, was 1166, of which 144 were new cases.

Minnesota, by a vote of her people, assumed her Statehood on the 1st of May. She is not in the Union technically, but it will not be long ere she will be invited to take a seat within the bar with the rest of Uncle Sam's daughters.

The *Indian Queen*, Black Ball clipper, sailed on Saturday last from Liverpool for Algier Bay with 350 emigrants, chiefly Scottish mechanics and shepherds, selected by the agents for the Hon. Mr. Field, Commissioner from the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Petersdorff and Mr. Payne (of the Home Circuit), Mr. Cross (of the Northern Circuit), and Mr. Tozer (of the Norfolk Circuit), have been raised to the rank of serjeants-at-law, and were on Friday week sworn in before the Lord Chancellor, in his private room in the House of Lords.

A new comet was discovered at Harvard College Observatory on the 2nd inst. by Mr. Horace P. Tuttle.

On the New York Central Railroad, near Utica, a bridge broke as an express train, (Cincinnati), was passing. Eight or nine persons were killed, and forty to fifty others wounded.

The election for the City of Limerick took place on Friday (last week), when, as was anticipated, Mr. John Spaight was returned without opposition. Mr. Ball promises to present himself at the next election.

A new planet, the 53rd of the group of little ones between Mars and Jupiter, was discovered, April 4th, at the Observatory of Bilk, by Dr. Luther.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road last week, was 2142, of which 605 were new cases.

A lady residing at Acton, nearly 80 years of age, was for many years toothless, has recently cut an entire row of new teeth. They caused her a great deal of suffering.

Catherine de Medici, when told Scaliger knew twenty languages, said, "That is twenty words for one idea. I would rather have twenty ideas for one word."

The extensive estates of the Earl of Granard, situate in the county of Westmeath, have been sold by private contract to Colonel Fulke Greville, M.P. The purchase money was £125,000.

The Rev. D. P. O'Connor, M.A., has been presented to the rectories of Gayton-le-Wold and Biscathorpe, by the Lord Chancellor.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society is to be held on Saturday (to-day) at Freemasons' Hall, the Right Hon. Lord Brougham in the chair.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 725,302 lb., which is a decrease of 53,931 lb. compared with the previous statement.

The Society of Friends offers £150, in two prizes, to the successful authors of two essays in which the causes shall be best set forth of the decline of numbers experienced by the society.

There are 173 petitions for divorce or for judicial separation pending in the Divorce Court.

The Queen has been pleased to approve Don Estevan Berlingieri as Consul at Gibraltar for the Republic of Chili.

The celebrated barytone Ronconi was to leave New York on the 19th inst.

In the names of the fifteen Judges there are seven bearing the initial "C," and four that of "W." There are Campbell, Cockburn, Coleridge, Cresswell, Crompton, Crowder, and Channell; and Wightman, Williams, Willes, and Watson; leaving only four names to all the rest of the letters—Bramwell, Erle, Martin, Pollock.

M. Tambril has definitively signed an engagement with the Grand Opera, Paris, for three months, commencing at the close of the season at St. Petersburg, in March next. His salary is fixed at £1000 sterling per month.

Two of the steamers built for the Ottoman Government by White, of Coles, and which are now lying in Southampton Water, are to be called after two battles won by the Turks over the Russians at the commencement of the Russian war—viz., *Citade* and *Olenitzka*.

Last week a family of the name of Mackerel, residing at Leyland, near Preston, came into possession of £26,000, which had been the subject of a suit in Chancery for a considerable time.

By the existing army regulations the French troops are required to wear shirts made of coarse linen; but it has just been decided that they may, if they please, wear a calico one, as being more healthy in warm weather.

The number of public Acts of Parliament which have received the Royal assent in the present Session, commencing on the 3rd of December, is only twenty.

Mr. Henry Watt, the chief engineer of the *Cagliari*, though far from being quite well, is improving in health and spirits.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3304; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3090; on the three students' days (admission to the public 6d., 1640; one students' evening (Wednesday), 142; total, 8176.

Edward Capern, the rural postman and poet, is now in London, preparing for publication his second volume of poems, which is to be dedicated, by permission, to Miss Burdett Coutts.

The mortal remains of Havelock are to be removed from the Allumbagh to England, at the expense of his fellow-officers, and will probably be deposited in Westminster Abbey.

The First Lord of the Admiralty will hold a levee on Tuesday next, the 1st of June, at two o'clock, and he will continue to hold levees on the Tuesdays of each week at the same hour until further notice.

The Pau journals announce the death at that place, aged eighty-four, of the Baroness Bernadotte, widow of the brother of the late King of Sweden. She leaves one son, Baron Oscar Bernadotte.

The Lord Justices of Appeal on Tuesday decided that dissenters had no right to be appointed trustees of Iminster Free Grammar School, though children of dissenters were very properly admitted as pupils.

Messrs. Calvert and Co., the well-known brewers, have come to the Bankruptcy Court under what are termed the 6th and 7th clauses of the Bankruptcy Consolidation Act. Their debts are said to be £1,485,000, and six-sevenths of the creditors in number and value have assented to the business being carried on under inspection.

Several artists are now engaged in Paris in painting and decorating a state railway-carriage which will be used by the Pope on the occasion of the inauguration of the Roman lines. The cost of the vehicle will be 100,000fr.; it will contain a complete suite of rooms, including an oratory.

CONSERVATIVE DOGMAS.

THE Derbyites have escaped a defeat, and imagine they have achieved a victory. It is an illusion which time will soon dispel. This semblance of a triumph was not due to their own strength, but to a temporary division among their opponents. The question between Lord Ellenborough and Lord Canning was not distinctly understood: it presented so many phases that men were bewildered. Many condemned both the proclamation and the despatch. There was even a doubt as to the true import of the word "confiscation," and a point of policy assumed the character of a verbal dispute. The advanced Liberals, whose votes would have turned the scale—for, to use the French phrase, they were masters of the situation—were separated among themselves conscientious scruples, while the Conservatives were compact in unity. Mr. Bright expressed a hope that the want of success would afford instruction to Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cardwell. There was some bitterness in the taunt—albeit he begged the leaders on the Opposition benches to be assured that neither he nor Mr. Milner Gibson had the slightest hostility to any gentlemen who occupied those benches. He was very anxious that they should not arrive at such a conclusion, as it would be a lamentable mistake; at the same time Mr. Bright declared that, while "he was not one of those who was unwilling to act with the party with which he sat, he expected to be consulted on great questions of this kind." However, he made a speech in favour of the Derbyites, as did Mr. Roebuck. It was in consequence of this disunion that Lord Derby retains possession of Downing-street. Mr. Disraeli, when the danger was past, heroically declared that he did not fear the consequences of a division, but he was very glad to accept a compromise, as he has done on several former occasions. The whole affair was a casualty, not affecting the permanent state of parties, and the present Government is still a Government on sufferance. Before the Ministry can expect to command a permanent rule in the House of Commons they must without reserve avow their principles, and enable the constituencies to judge whether they have learned wisdom in the school of political adversity.

The public have demanded from Lord Derby a programme of Conservative policy, and he has only responded by the utterance of vague generalities. Conduct so evasive justifies politicians in concluding either that his Lordship has no settled convictions, or that he is devoid of sufficient moral courage to avow their character. The position is a false one. It disheartens his friends, and exposes him to the ridicule of his opponents, while the great body of the people, always willing to afford a fair trial, become wearied with remaining in an expectant attitude, and soon despise a Minister who takes refuge in the mystery of silence. It is this want of manliness and candour which arms the Opposition with the keenest weapons of reproof, and enables them with justice to taunt the Administration with existing on sufferance; and, indeed, it may be asserted with truth that, since his second advent to power, Lord Derby has reigned but has not ruled. The law is not proclaimed from the Treasury benches, but deferentially accepted from whatever quarter it emanates; and this is the inevitable result of the anomalous position of parties, for a Government without a matured and avowed policy is incapable of enunciating measures of its own, and dare not reject those tendered by its enemies. Thus it exists by its pliancy and submission, and is degraded to the low level of a registration-office, in which it records the mandates of those whom it fears to offend.

This is a true picture of Derbyism since it has been installed in Downing-street; but on Saturday fortnight its accredited organ broke the silence so long maintained, and the public are now fairly warned what blessings are in store for them should the present Government have a protracted lease of power. On the day referred to the *Morning Herald* announced the following principle:—"It is a fundamental dogma of Conservatism that those who by birth and fortune are elevated above their compatriots should take their station as leaders in all enterprises for improving the condition of the lower orders of society, and deserving the confidence which their inferiors are almost too ready to bestow when boldly claimed. Hence we see Conservative noblemen and gentlemen always foremost to legislate, or to labour assiduously in private life, as well by practice as by precept, for the benefit of the working population." Here, then, the principle of exclusiveness is unblushingly avowed. The men of birth and fortune are to rule. It is their privilege to protect the lower order, who are to be, of course, deprived of all power of protecting themselves. They are to be grateful for whatever is doled out to them by their Conservative patrons. Under such enlightened and benevolent auspices, what need have the working classes for any extension of the suffrage? If they but knew their real interests they would be delighted to remain without the pale of the Constitution, confiding in the men of "birth and fortune" who, from the earliest days of Toryism till the present time, have been the steadfast friends of the sons and daughters of toil, always providing them with constant employment for their labour, and recompensing it with liberal wages. Conservative noblemen and gentlemen, we are told, are always foremost to legislate for the benefit of the working population, while they never legislate directly for themselves.

This amiable disinterestedness may take many by surprise as an historical discovery; nevertheless, it is laid down by the accredited organ as a "fundamental dogma of Conservatism." But the *Herald* is still more communicative; though, in the passages we are about to quote, there must have been some obliviousness or indiscretion in the expounder of the programme of policy, as he commits an act of insubordination against the chief of the party; for, when Lord Derby delivered his first speech in the House of Peers after accepting the post of First Minister, he declared that "Conservatism was not incompatible with Progress." Let us now listen to the *Morning Herald*:

"There is no word in the English language upon which so many fallacies have been constructed as the word 'progress.' As we all know, this seductive word has become quite a cant term. Every public-spirited impostor who desires to make a short cut to popularity announces himself a disciple of progress, but to what end he keeps to himself. Some attach no meaning to the term, and merely use it as a piece of political claptrap. Even those who intend to express some definite idea by this much-abused figure of speech put as many interpretations upon it as the commentators upon a passage in *Æschylus*. It was by the cry of 'Progress' that the Whigs so long deluded the Liberals, whose eyes recent events have, it seems, begun to open to the cheat."

This is a very important feature in the programme. To advance from bad to better is condemned as a fatal error in politics. Those who are down are never to rise. Nations are to remain stationary, and it is better even to retrograde than to move onward. The retention of abuses is better than their removal. Change involves displacement, and must be discouraged, lest any unpleasantness might occur to those "who by birth and fortune are elevated above their compatriots." Rueful would be the calamity if the descendants from founders of families were pushed from their stools by new men who aspire to be founders of families. The exclusive privileges of birth would be rudely violated and the Constitution would be shaken to its

centre. Fortunes realised a century before our time confer political power on men of birth; but modern upstarts, who have grown rich in our generation, must be kept at a distance. According to the programme a new law of *caste* is to be maintained, and the motto on its crest is to be "Exclusiveness." Such is the doctrine of a party sneering at the "historic families," and proclaiming its own silliness by its inconsistency. We have quoted Lord Derby's declaration that in his judgment "Progress is not incompatible with Conservatism." The expression is general and vague, but we would willingly put upon it a generous construction, were we not fearful that he used it in the sense described by the *Herald*:—"Some attach no meaning to the term, and merely use it as a piece of political claptrap." If such was the intent of Lord Derby, how cruelly he has been exposed! Well may he exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

It is remarkable that the accredited organ of Conservatism should have enunciated its programme, so long held back, during a crisis which perilled the existence of its party. Such a defiance of public opinion evinces an utter want of judgment. It was an act of political suicide, but as this revelation has been made in terms which admit of but one construction, the constituencies of the empire have received a fair warning. Lord Derby, or those who rashly fight his battle with or without special instructions, affect to believe that he commands a majority in the country, though he is in a minority in the House of Commons; and with a fatuousness which might be deemed incredible, were not the proof in print, they have challenged a general election with "No Progress" inscribed on their banner; and not satisfied with that insulting manifesto, proclaim it as the "fundamental dogma of Conservatism" that only men of birth and fortune are fit to rule this free land. It is, therefore, plain that had they the power they would repeal the Reform Act and restore the old nomination boroughs, and instead of extending would restrict the franchise. By a perversion of language such a policy may be termed Conservative, but in the truest and strongest sense it is revolutionary, and the time is past when a party professing such antiquated prejudices and the narrow doctrine of exclusiveness can be permitted to hold the helm of Government.

LITERATURE.

A LOVER'S QUARREL; or, The County Ball. By the Author of "Cousin Geoffrey," &c. 3 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

This novel, by the clever authoress of "Cousin Geoffrey," "Married for Love," &c., is compounded of the very materials, fairly apportioned, which seldom fail to engage and interest the votaries of fiction, sentiment, and "light reading," generally. The characters are numerous in almost every class of society, from the peer to the tramp; and the story, though love is its mainspring and directing impulse, is sufficiently diversified with lighter incidents. The plot is skilfully constructed, the principal theme being sustained from the opening chapter until almost the very last page; the principal events upon which the result hinges are masked from view until the moment for their development, and the consequence is a succession of surprises. The "comic business," if we may so term the livelier portions of the book, has been written with evident gusto; and if we occasionally have to condemn a slight tendency to extravagance, and a propensity for punning, we are aware that to many readers these specialities are not disagreeable.

The authoress, who evidently feels her subject, commences with an introduction, in which she argues the fallacy of the old proverb as to "the quarrels of lovers" being "the renewal of love." (And this reminds us, by the way, that the title of the book should have been "A Lover's" not "A Lover's Quarrel"). We agree with her that harsh words, angry looks, and scornful tones, can never really add to the strength of affection, but, often repeated, may materially weaken it—perhaps lead to its total extinction. "They destroy faith, they bring war where peace should ever dwell, they wound pride, they outrage affection, they undermine confidence both in the loved one and in ourselves." The tale which follows, which, we are assured, is "founded on fact," is intended as a practical warning against the folly of risking a quarrel for the dangerous pleasure of "making up," and in many of its leading features it is so true—so like what has occurred in the ordinary experience of all who have ever had the fortune to acknowledge the dominion of the tender passion—that it will command more or less attention wherever it lights.

As for the quarrel itself, it is not for us to give an opinion between the parties; but if we were to do so we should decidedly pronounce that the high-born, haughty, Cecile De Vere, when she gave loose to her tongue against her affianced, and talked "condescending," "lavishing attentions on one every way unworthy of them," &c., behaved very ill, and fully justified Dudley Harcourt in taking up his hat and dropping her acquaintance. It would bode ill for the future domestic happiness of the young Vicar in his married state to find his intended parading pretensions on the score of lineage, and asserting superiority over her lord. Such pride must have a fall—must be chastened with cruel buffetings which a vain and wicked world can abundantly give; and Dudley did well in leaving her to her fate. What followed, as a matter of course, was a flirtation with a young, fascinating, accomplished fellow, Courtney Claverhouse, a distant relation of the family, who has been accidentally thrown in her way, and a scene ensues between the young lady and this new admirer which widens the breach. She has been visiting a poor invalid in the village, and narrowly escapes coming across Dudley Harcourt, engaged upon a similar pious errand. Hastening home, a storm comes on; she redoubles her speed, seeking for shelter. Claverhouse sees her from an adjoining field, and follows. The rest shall be told by the author:—

Just at that moment, as he was making for a sort of low shed, at the farther corner of the field, he perceived Cecile running rapidly towards the same place of shelter. She did not see him; but, hearing footsteps behind her, and fancying, perhaps, they were those of Dudley Harcourt, urged to pursue her by some representations of Moss Rose, or seeing in her visit to the cottage an overtone her pride repudiated, she only fled the faster; and when at length he was near enough to touch her shoulder, but too much out of breath to speak at once, she suddenly turned round, with the eye and the port of a lioness at bay; but, seeing her mistake, laughed as she said, "Oh! it is only you, Mr. Claverhouse? Let us take shelter together."

The "only you" was not exactly agreeable to our handsome Anglo-Parisian; but he smiled gaily, and entered the cowshed with Cecile. Her complexion was heightened by her long run; and, as she took off and wiped and shook her drenched and dripping hair, her thin dress, also very damp, clung, like the wetted or waxed draperies of ancient statues, to her faultless form, and while her long hair, also streaming, hung around her, Courtney thought "Sabrina fair" had never had so lovely a representative.

Of course he helped to wring and shake the cloak and wipe the large straw hat. Of course he mourned over the saturated state of the little feet, and offered to rush back to the Court for an umbrella, a dry cloak, and goshaws; but, though Cecile only said she did not like to trouble him, he showed no real alacrity about departing; for, indeed, he even proposed waiting till the thunderstorm had passed, remarking that, if "Cehdon" were to be struck by the lightning, it ought to be by "his Amelia's" side. Cecile smiled abstractedly. Her thoughts were with Dudley. She had been very near him. She had heard his step—his gentle "Mrs. Moss, can I come in?" She had been all but in his presence—she had all but breathed the same air with him. Those only who have loved can tell the potency of such approximation. Cecile was in no mood for Courtney's gallantries.

But Courtney, who had never been alone with her before for more than a few minutes, and subject to intrusion, finding himself so far from the house, so secure from interruption, so very near to her, and she, startled by the loud thunder and vivid lightning, clinging to him unconsciously, and looking so poetically lovely the while, Courtney, overrating his own powers and the encouragement she, in her *dépit amoureux*, had given him, had thrown his arm round her, and was exclaiming, "Beautiful, beloved Cecile!" when a shadow fell upon them. A figure, also seeking shelter, stood at the entrance of the cowshed; and Cecile De Vere and Dudley Harcourt were face to face.

Yes! he had seen her just at the moment that, unconsciously to her, Courtney had thrown his arm round her; and, though she had broken from his embrace directly she was aware of it, to Dudley Harcourt it seemed that it was only his sudden appearance that had caused her to resist it. The words, "Beautiful, beloved Cecile! how I blessed this storm!" had burst on his ear.

Just at this moment the sky grew densely black—the roar of the thunder seemed frightfully near—the flash of the lightning illuminated the agony of Cecile's face, the pale disdain of Dudley's, and the half-triumphant smile of Courtney's countenance.

"Come in!" faltered Cecile, her pride forsaking her at that moment, "come in, Dudley! Mr. Harcourt!"

"Miss De Vere!" he replied, turning to leave the shed, "not for one

moment—not to escape instant death—can the same roof now cover you and me!"

He was gone! "Oh! heaven! the lightning will strike him!" cried Cecile, darting after him. Courtney laughed a bitter laugh as he said, "Sont elles inconcevables ces femmes!" but he did not move from the shed.

In this scene the author goes a little too near the wind. No gentleman, after a brief acquaintance, would have behaved as Courtney Claverhouse did, and if he did no young lady in Cecile's position would have permitted or forgiven it. Yet this is the man whom she is destined to marry; and twice is she saved from his clutches on the very morning appointed for the wedding. On the latter of the two occasions, Fate, by a refinement of cruelty known only in fiction, appoints Dudley Harcourt himself to perform the ceremony at St. George's, Hanover-square, in the absence of a brother clergyman, who is suddenly called away to attend the death-bed of a near relative. The astonishment and emotion of both parties may be conceived. Dudley struggles manfully and successfully to repress his feelings:—

No sound escaped the lips, which became white and cold as marble; no tears gushed from his eyes. For one moment, kneeling by the altar, he buried his face in his icy, trembling hands and snow-white surplice; and it was in fervent prayer for strength that the first agony of his emotion passed away. When he rose the Christian minister triumphed over the man in his bosom; and in a voice which was yet so hoarse and so altered that Cecile recognised nothing of the well-remembered, deep, sweet tones of Dudley Harcourt, he began that ceremony, solemn to all, awful to those who do not listen with pure and loving hearts to its startling and rousing appeal.

The ceremony, however, is abruptly interrupted by the appearance of a former wife, or one who claims to be such, and Cecile is saved from a man who never loved, and now scorns and loathes. A brain fever ensues upon this painful and exciting trial, on recovering from which;—but we will not reveal any more of her story.

Interwoven with the main story are several episodes giving glimpses of various phases of society both in town and country—in London and in Paris. The parvenu Sir Thomas Coxe and his amiable spouse and two daughters, so dissimilar in character—the one all impudence and ill-temper, the other all gentleness and amiability—make a capital picture whenever they appear on the stage. Then there is Mr. Smiley Stubbs, the sharp village attorney, with his vulgar swagger, and his vulgar upstart wife; the flirting old beau, with lots of tin, Major Longbow Miles, who is entrapped into matrimony by Miss Clare, the governess to the Coxe family; Evelyn Coxe, a flower of charming hue and fragrance bred in this bed of weeds; Count de Jolieton, the French *roué*, to whom every vice, every crime—even assassination itself—is familiar, each to be resorted to in turn to suit the occasion; Lord Rockalpine and Lord de L'Orme, two notable specimens of our average travelling do-nothing nobility; Mrs. Claverhouse, a strange mixture of English vulgarity, dressed à la Française; and last, not least, poor Rose Moss, the village belle, whose beauty and amiability have gained for her the sobriquet of Moss Rose, and whose story of love, like that of Cecile, has been an unhappy one. A strong religious and moral feeling runs through all these heterogeneous materials, the author's tendencies being obviously for Church and State, and for good old Toryism, as opposed to new-fangled notions and innovations of all sorts. This predilection is amusingly shown in the graphic contrast drawn between the rival inns of the little country town which is the head-quarters of the story—the old "Red Lion," so unpretending in its outward aspect, but straggling away within into every form and shape of comfort and coziness, with its good old-fashioned rooms, and old furniture and customs, and old wine, and moderate charges, and "Frost's Family Hotel," all stucco and plate-glass without, and cold and comfortless within, spite of its formidable framed and glazed tariff, with "no fees to waiters."

SISTER ROSALIE.

A LIFE devoted to the alleviation of human sorrow and affliction is always a pleasant subject for contemplation, more especially when what are called the advantages of a good worldly position are abandoned by the individual who seeks for more real happiness in ministering to the wants of the poor and wretched. In England our Frys and our Nightingales are a numerous class, although their labours are not often brought before the public eye; moreover, the existence of our poor-laws diminishes to a certain extent the sphere of action of those admirable persons who take under their special care those who would otherwise be totally neglected. In a country such as France, where the care of the poor is for the most part confided to the Sisters of Charity, the instances of devotion and self-abnegation are by no means uncommon; and we have great pleasure in presenting our readers with a short sketch of the life of one of the most celebrated of the Congregation of St. Vincent de Paul, the deceased Sister Rosalie, whose portrait accompanies this account of her.

Jeanne Marie, daughter of Anne Laracine and Antoine Rendu, a rich landowner, who cultivated his patrimony as in the golden age of the patriarchs, was born in the month of September, 1787, at Confort, a hamlet in the commune of Lancaeus, formerly in the department of Léman, and subsequently in that of Ain. This little hamlet is situated not far from Ferney, where Voltaire lived so long a time. Jeanne Marie Rendu (or, as we shall afterwards call her, Rosalie, that being the name she assumed on becoming a Sister of Charity) scarcely knew anything of her father, Antoine Rendu, who, after nine years only of marriage, died, leaving his widow with three orphans. Fortunately the disconsolate mother proved equal to the burden of her charge. A pious Christian, she devoted herself energetically to the education of her three daughters; and their characters were elevated by the beauty of her ideas and sentiments, and by the grandeur of her sacrifices.

It was in the year 1802, at a period when the altars of religion in France were almost in ruin, and the most sacred edifices had been profaned by slaughter and sacrilege, that Rosalie entered upon her novitiate. Immediately after her profession the new sister was placed in the house of Miséricorde, of the Faubourg St. Marceau, No. 5, Rue de l'Épée-de-Bois, at first as a simple religieuse, but soon as superior. That was the scene of the whole of her long and benevolent career. Living in one of the most miserable quarters of Paris, she seems to have formed a mysterious attachment to its wretched inhabitants, and to have felt for them so profound a sympathy that the good sister became the soul of the faubourg, formed a part of every family, was the mother of the unfortunate, the doctor of the sick, and the refuge of the despairing.

Sister Rosalie solved the problem of the inequality between the rich and the poor. She interposed as mediatrix between opulence and misery. She softened the passions and appeased the storms of feeling by saying to one and the other, "Concord is in the doing of good." An example of this mediation between the two classes may be here mentioned. One day a poor man whom she had frequently assisted came to her in great trouble. "I am ruined!" said he to Sister Rosalie, "my horse is dead. How shall I now be able to earn my bread for my wife and children? A horse is indispensable for the business I carry on." The good Sister consoled him as well as she was able, but the poor man saw little to hope for. "How shall I ever get another horse, and without a horse what can I do for a living?" He was in a dilemma. Sister Rosalie recalled to his remembrance the numerous occasions on which Providence had already assisted him: "Have confidence in Heaven," said she to him; "pray to the Holy Virgin: I will think of you; return here in two days." The man went away; he knew that the Sister possessed great influence; but a horse! that was too much to expect. Sister Rosalie did not forget her promise. She went to one of her rich and benevolent friends in a distant quarter of Paris, and at once proceeded to make her request. "You told me to have recourse to you on an occasion of great necessity. I am now come." "What is it?" "I want a horse." "Take one out of my stable." "A high-bred horse is of no use to me; I want a horse to do hard work; a stout and a strong horse." "Very well, then; pray purchase one which you think will suit, and I will pay for it." Sister Rosalie did not wait for the offer to be repeated. She was prompt in her actions; and she proceeded at once to the horse market, which was situated near her abode. As she had acquaintances everywhere, she soon selected one capable of choosing what she required. The next day, of the two friends of the good Sister one paid for the horse, and the other found it on his arrival at her philanthropic dwelling.

The calmness of this extraordinary woman was never disturbed, and she seemed equal to all emergencies. Those who found themselves without employment, functionaries in disgrace, hastened to her as their last resource. "I shall either throw myself in the Seine or go to Sister Rosalie," became a proverb with a certain class. She had to find occupation for no end of persons. "I am much embarrassed," said she one day, smilingly; "I want a place in the Ministry."

She often found herself in difficulty through persons to whom she had made loans falling to keep their promises of repayment. But even here, again, she found a means of excusing their conduct: "If they have not returned me the money which I destined to other good works, it is because their necessities have prevented them."

It will be easily understood that her requirements were immense and continually recurring; but, when once she succeeded in obtaining assistance from charitably-disposed individuals, she was not quick to forsake them. "I do not thank you," she would sometimes say; "It is you who ought to be grateful to me for having selected you from a hundred others, and for having procured you the opportunity of doing a good action. Do, you

complain of having been permitted to add another pearl to your heavenly crown?"

The numbers of letters to which she had to reply, and the amount of visits she had to receive every day, cannot be calculated. She avoided the expense of a secretary by forcing into her service either some of her unfortunate "children" who possessed sufficient ability for the office, or, as not unfrequently happened, some one of her opulent visitors, who scarcely ever refused to write the dozen answers she was wont to impose upon them.

What a spectacle of divine charity this good woman holds up to the world! In a poor street in the poorest quarter of Paris a modest house, only distinguished from the rest by the wooden cross which surmounted its door, was as well known as the Louvre, and more frequented than the most splendid hotels of greatness or of riches! The little dwelling in the Rue de l'Épée-de-Bois was known and frequented by all those who suffered in their body or in their soul—by all those who had help to demand, a favour to obtain, a good counsel to expect, a fault to expiate. The rich and the poor equally knew the road to it. Carriage ladies encountered there beggars and suffering cripples; and it has happened more than once that the purple of the Princes of the Church and the Princes of this world came into immediate contact with the rags of the bonepicker.

During the critical period over which Sister Rosalie's life extended she was visited in her humble parlour by all that was most distinguished and illustrious in the successive Governments of the country. In the greatest crises she displayed an incomparable degree of energy and courage. Her conduct during the scarcity of 1813, the subsequent foreign invasion, the famines of 1817, 1829, and 1847, and the cholera of 1832, was the theme of universal admiration. In the cholera of 1849, from which the quarter where she resided suffered so severely, the devotion of Sister Rosalie equalled that she had already shown. She would willingly have said, as did another sister to an old soldier who remarked upon the intrepidity displayed by her in the presence of infected patients, "You do not retreat before the fire of the enemy: the plague is the fire before which the Sisters of Charity do not retreat."

In the midst of popular outbreaks the guns of the barricades were respectfully lowered before Sister Rosalie. "Let pass," said the combatants, "let pass the mother of the poor. We know where she is going." "Children," replied she, "has not enough blood been spilt? Is it right that Frenchmen should kill their compatriots? Should brother fight against brother?"

A generous tear would answer such questions. She went on, giving continually her Christian advice. "But, sister, you will be killed—the firing is terrible; and what will become of the poor?" "Do you think that I desire to live when my children are being massacred?" She spoke to other rioters authoritatively. "Leave off firing!" said she, "I have already widows and orphans enough to feed, without your making me others." In the terrible days of June, 1848, she saved the lives of many who would inevitably have been killed but for her courageous and timely interference.

On the 27th of February, 1852, Louis Napoleon, President of the Republic, "in consideration of the devotion displayed by the Sister Rosalie, for more than fifty years, to the cause of the poor and suffering," decreed to her the decoration of the national order of the Legion of Honour; and the same day M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, proceeded to her house,



HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE LATE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

and, in the name of the Prince President, remitted to her the decoration, together with a sum of 500 francs for her poor; and as another mark of distinction the cross was attached to her bosom by the Minister of War, Marshal Saint-Arnaud. To complete the story of this honour, it may be added that the name of the Sister Rosalie was registered in the records of the twelfth arrondissement as a "chevalier" of the Legion of Honour—her sex being no bar to the distinction merited by acts of honour and heroism.

All the scourges of mankind, all those of the Almighty—plague, famine, war, and insurrection—which successively visited the quarter of Paris more especially watched over by Sister Rosalie, found her, during fifty-four years, ever faithful to her post, compassionate, courageous, unflinching. Her attenuated body bore witness to the fatigues she had undergone in her devoted existence; but another and a more painful experience was in store for this exemplary woman. Some months before her death Sister Rosalie became blind. An operation for cataract was attempted, but did not succeed. Resigned under her heavy trial, she supported her lot with the sentiments of faith and with the most profound humility. "If God," said she, "refuses [me] the light of this world, it is because I am no longer worthy to see it; it is because he judges me to be henceforth useless upon earth and will soon call me to himself; it is because he has chosen another mother for my children. My children, my dear children, my poor and friendless ones, O God, when I shall be no more with them, thou wilt not abandon them."

On the 4th of February, 1856, at the age of eighty-eight years, died Anne Laracine, the mother of Rosalie. Her death was not made known to her then expiring daughter, who had always regarded her separation from her mother as the greatest earthly calamity which could befall her. The day before Sister Rosalie's death she was visited by the Bishop of the diocese in which she was born; and on the 7th of February, 1856, aged sixty-nine years and five months, she went to sleep in the arms of the Saviour.

The funeral ceremony, which took place on the 9th, was a bright testimony to the power which Christian charity exercises upon mankind. Thousands of her *enfants*, as she delighted to call them, accompanied her remains to their resting-place in the Cemetery of Montparnasse; and all Paris, rich and poor, joined in the expression of the sincerest regret at their loss.

THE LATE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS HELEN LOUISA ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, was the younger daughter of Frederick Louis, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, by his second wife, the Princess Caroline, daughter of Charles, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. The Duchess of Orleans was born on the 24th of January, 1814; she was educated with great care at Ludwigslust, one of the grand ducal seats of her family. Her marriage with Ferdinand Philippe Louis, Duke of Orleans, the Prince Royal of France, was celebrated on the 13th of July, 1837, at the Palace of Fontainebleau, in the splendid gallery of Henry II. After having had two sons—Louis Philippe, Count de Paris, and Robert Philippe, Duke de Chartres—the Duchess met with an overwhelming domestic calamity by the sudden death of her husband. On the 13th of July, 1842, the Duke of Orleans was killed by a fall from his carriage. The Duchess bore her loss with heroic resignation, and gave vent to her harrowed feelings only in retirement. She then, and ever since, in most eventful times, devoted herself to the education of her infant sons, to whom she was the most affectionate and loving of mothers. Her Royal Highness rarely appeared in the gaieties of the Court of Louis Philippe. The Duchess of Orleans and her sons were staying with the King and Queen at Paris when the revolutionary outbreak took place in February, 1848. Louis Philippe, on abdicating, named the Duchess guardian of her sons and Regent of the kingdom, but she vainly endeavoured, in presenting herself with her children to the Chamber of Deputies, to have the Count de Paris acknowledged King of the French. After this abortive attempt, and after much trouble and anxiety, the Duchess and her sons, attended by the Marquis de Mornay, son-in-law of Marshal Soult and a faithful adherent of Louis Philippe and his family, escaped to Belgium. Since the convulsion of 1848 the Duchess and her sons have chiefly passed their time at her residence in Germany, and in visiting the members of the French Royal family in this country. Her Royal Highness had been staying since the summer of last year at Camborne House, the beautiful seat

at Richmond, Surrey, of William Paynter, Esq. Here her Royal Highness died on the 18th inst., deeply, deservedly, and universally lamented. Her two sons survive her—one now in his twentieth year, and the other in his eighteenth.

On Saturday last the remains of the late Duchess were removed from Richmond, Surrey, for interment in the mausoleum at Miss Taylor's Chapel, Weybridge, in accordance with the last desire of the illustrious deceased. A large number of persons collected along the line of procession, thereby evincing their desire of paying this last mark of respect to a lady whose exemplary private and public life has drawn so prematurely to a close.

From an early hour the muffled minute bells of the various churches in the neighbourhood were solemnly tolled, and the trading establishments were partially closed at Richmond. The carriage was borne by six horses, and bore the armorial escutcheons of the deceased. The coffin was covered with rich black velvet, studded with silver furniture. The plate bore the following inscription:—"Hélène Louise Elisabeth, Princesse de Mecklenbourg-Schwerin, Duchesse d'Orléans; née à Ludwigslust, le 24 Janvier, 1814; mariée à Fontainebleau, le 30 Mai, 1837, à Ferdinand Philippe d'Orléans, Duc d'Orléans, Prince Royal; veuve le 13 Juillet, 1842. Morte à Richmond, Angleterre, le 18 Mai, 1858." Then followed about twenty mourning-coaches containing all the exiled French Royal family, foreign ministers, clergy, medical attendants, and household of the illustrious family, with the private carriage of the deceased; and many others of the Royal family and nobility.

The mortuary chamber was fitted up in mourning, and the coffin of the deceased was placed upon a grand silk velvet pall with the armorial escutcheons.

The Prince Consort, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, arrived at Weybridge, from Osborne, some time before the funeral cortege had reached the village from Richmond, in order to be present at the solemn ceremony of interment. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar came from town to attend the obsequies of his illustrious relative. Many distinguished French statesmen and military men attended from the Continent; and the Ambassadors for Austria, Russia, Belgium, Portugal, Bavaria, Sardinia, the Netherlands, Brazil, Greece, and Spain were also present.

The Princes had come direct from Richmond; the female members of the Royal family from Claremont. All the members of the Royal family resident in this country were present on the solemn occasion—namely, the ex-Queen Amélie, widow of Louis Philippe; the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres, only sons of the lamented Duchess of Orleans; the Duke of Nemours, Prince and Princess of Joinville, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, with the youthful members of their respective families.

The funeral cavalcade reached Weybridge at one o'clock, and the body having been taken from the hearse, and the mourners having alighted, the mournful company proceeded to the garden attached to

Miss Taylor's chapel, where the concluding part of the service appointed for the burial of the dead was impressively read by the Rev. M. Valette, minister of the French Lutheran Church in Paris, and the other assistant clergymen. Several of the French Princes, including the sons of the departed Duchess, then saw the coffin removed to the vault beneath the chapel, wherein were those of Louis Philippe and the Duchess of Nemours, and deposited within a stone tomb corresponding with those of the illustrious King and his daughter-in-law. By two o'clock the funeral ceremony was over, and those assisting on the mournful occasion had taken their departure.

Messrs. Banting, of St. James's-street, Piccadilly, superintended the Funeral.

TABLET TO THE MEMORY OF COLONEL FINNIS.

THE Finnis Tablet was completed on the 3rd inst., and is placed in the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East by the inhabitants of that ward, of which his brother is Alderman. The particulars of the outbreak at Meerut, resulting in the murder of Colonel Finnis, are briefly these:—At five o'clock on the 10th May, 1857, the 3rd Light Cavalry and the 20th Native Infantry rushed out of their lines. A portion of the 3rd galloped in the direction of the gaol. On reaching it its gates were opened by the native troops in charge, and all the



TABLET IN MEMORY OF COLONEL FINNIS, IN THE CHURCH OF ST. DUNSTAN-IN-THE-EAST.

inmates at once were liberated. These men ran to their lines, armed themselves, mounted, and rushed to the scene of action, denouncing death to every European. Meanwhile the remaining portion of the 3rd and the 20th proceeded to the lines of the 11th. The officers of that regiment, alarmed by the shouts and noise, had gone there before them. They found Colonel Finnis haranguing his men, and endeavouring to keep them firm to their colours. The men were wavering when the 20th arrived. The men of this last regiment, whose hands were already stained with the blood of their own officers, seeing the wavering of the men and the cause of it, fired at Colonel Finnis. The first shot struck his horse, but almost immediately afterwards he was shot from behind, and fell, almost riddled with balls.



HOME OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS, AT RICHMOND.



SISTER ROSALIE.

COSTUME OF A MEDEAH LADY.

We take this week another illustration from the Sketch-book of a Recent Tourist in Algeria. Women of all ranks in Algeria, when in the public streets, are covered with white calico or muslin from head to foot, and steal along like ghosts, and have thick white veils across their faces; but at home their costume is rich and bright-coloured. We gave a Sketch of the dress of a Moorish lady in the Number of this Journal for April 3. An amber-coloured silk handkerchief is tied round the head, and over it is a band of diamonds, with pendants, and large diamond earrings. One or two fresh flowers are stuck in on one side of the face. Strings of pearls, and of scented beads mixed with pearls, are round the neck, and also a long string of large scented beads. Over an embroidered muslin chemisette is a greensatin jacket, embroidered with silver at the seams, and with silver buttons. A scarf of silk and gold is loosely wound round the waist, below which peeps out an inner dress of white muslin, embroidered with pink. Loose trousers of blue and gold brocade reach to just below the knee, where they terminate with a band of gold round the leg. Gold bracelets and anklets complete the attire.

Provincial costume is rather different from this. Over the silk handkerchief and under the chin is wound an embroidered gauze handkerchief with coloured border, and this hangs down over one shoulder. A white woollen scarf over the shoulders is fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder, whence the ends hang down in many folds. This is the costume of Medeah and the country about it. Instead of jewels in her hair, the fair provincial in our Sketch has a chain of orange-flowers strung on thread, a very popular ornament here—chains of these, mixed with other flowers, being sold about the streets for a mere trifle. The boy has the usual Moorish dress, with the white bournouse thrown across one shoulder.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT CARTHAGE.

THE accompanying Sketch was made a few weeks since at Carthage by Mr. Arthur Hall, who was fortunate enough to be there soon after a chamber had been discovered by the Rev. W. Davies, and cleared of rubbish. The whole of the floor is covered with Mosaic, the colours and design of which are as perfect as the day the pavement was first put down. To the left in the foreground the plaster of the wall is partly broken away, but enough remains to show that a portion of it was covered with fresco. The well-known charm against "the evil eye," and a heart scratched on the plaster, look as if done but yesterday.

In the background is seen the hill on which the citadel is supposed to have been built, and which is now occupied by the

French. Permission was granted to Louis Philippe by the late Bey to erect a chapel in honour of St. Louis, or Louis IX, who died on the plains of Carthage, where he had landed his army to attack the Saracens at Tunis. The chapel is an octagonal building, and surrounded with a strong wall, having much more the appearance of a fortification than anything else, and, in case of a rupture between

care of man. Deep ravines, the work of earthquakes of former ages, descend from the mountain top to its base; these are spangled by the star of Bethlehem, the asphodel and classic acanthus, a beautiful genista, and other flowering shrubs, in which the blackcap and the nightingale find a happy retreat, and sing alternately from morning to night, and night to morning;—"amant alterna camena." Nor is the purling brook and busy mill wanting to complete the scene.—*Ibid.*

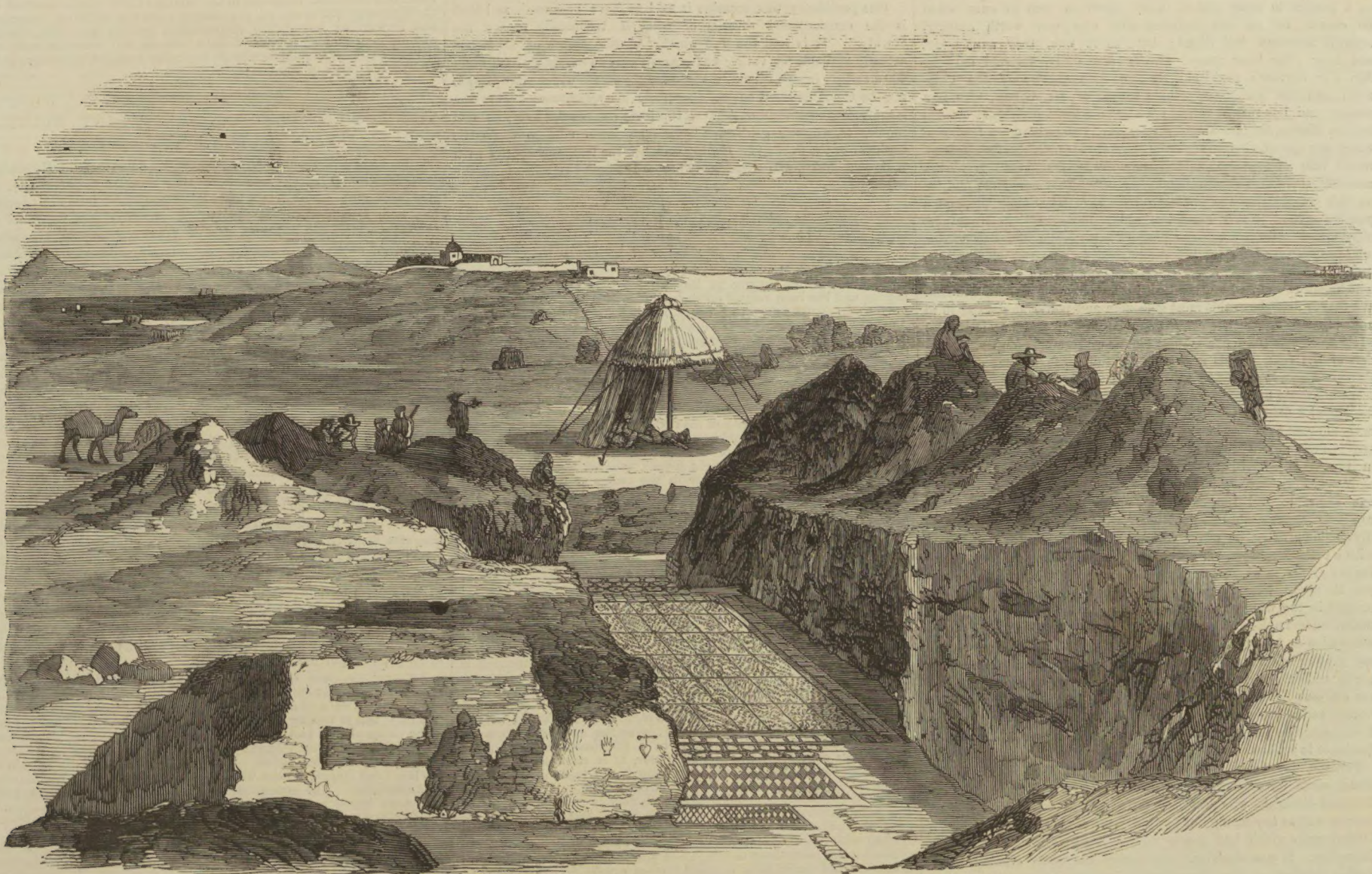


A MEDEAH FAMILY, ALGIERS.

the two Governments, could, with little labour, be turned into one. The Europeans at Tunis believe that this was the pious intention of its founder, and that before very long the French, who have long coveted this regency, will find some excuse for again landing an army, and will make this spot the basis of their operations against the modern Saracen. The French have also made an excellent road down to the sea, by which in a few hours guns and troops might be landed, and the ancient Byrsa once more "echo to the tread of wary sentinels." Huge masses of masonry are seen at the foot of the hill, and the sides are covered with ruins. On the left is the Lake, at the extremity of which is Tunis, distant about twelve miles.

A MOORISH WIFE.—Walking one day with a stately Moor in the Rue Benali, we encountered two young Mauresques, attended by a negress nurse, carrying a fine baby in her arms. As the party approached it was clear the gentleman and they were more than friends; the ladies uttered a kind of "Hi, hi," and the baby crowed in his face; but this was a distant salutation compared with what followed. One of the ladies drawing near, and unfolding the voluminous white shawl which drooped gracefully from the crown of her head to the knees, extended a plump fair arm, bare to the shoulder, but adorned with rings and bracelets of costly description, and, seizing the Moor by his beard, wagged his head to and fro in the most ridiculous manner. The lady fairly screamed with delight at the torture she was inflicting, while the Moor appeared rather flattered than pained by her playful humour; at all events, "it pleased her and did not hurt him;" so, pointing at the baby, she laughed again in her victim's face, pulled his beard with impunity, and then passed on. The fair Mauresque was the man's wife; no other human being would have dared to play such pranks with a Mussulman's beard.—"*Algiers in 1857*," by the Rev. E. W. L. Davies.

BEAUTY OF THE ENVIRONS.—The immediate environs of Algiers are beautiful beyond description. St. Eugene on one side, and Mustapha Superior on the other, flank the city with villa and garden scenery such as we read of in fairy tales, but seldom see in reality. The surrounding hills on either side slope gradually to the blue water's edge; and on every available plateau stands a Moorish house, white and simple in itself, but adorned by the most exquisite verdure. Red geraniums in full bloom and beauty, pomegranates and myrtles, orange and citron trees, bearing at once the fruit and the flower, remind one of Aladdin's garden, in which jewels depended from the bowers, and perfume filled the air. The very rocks are trellised with creepers in Nature's wildest form; while the vine, the fig, and the olive trees attest the cultivating



MOSAIC PAVEMENT, DISCOVERED AT CARTHAGE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

AMIDST the different arts of *tactique* which were so unsparingly, and not unadroitly, used in the recent debate on the vote of censure on the Government, none was more regularly and unceasingly worked than the famous Vernon Smith suppression of Lord Canning's private letters. The very first thing that was mooted in the face of a tremendous House, just before the resumption of the debate, after the judicious pause, which enabled the Government to have their Indian despatches ready by Friday, was the aforesaid peccadillo of the ex-President of the Board of Control, and it did not fail of its usual effect in exciting and stimulating the House to high concert pitch. The consequence was that Lord Goderich had a benefit. This very sensible and very pleasing young nobleman is, with all his merits, by no means a powerful speaker. In the first place, his voice is weak; and, on ordinary occasions, he makes the mistake of endeavouring to soar beyond the limits of sound common sense and practical Liberalism, which causes his speeches to bear the appearance of effort and straining after effect, and by so much to fail. On this occasion his flying high was excusable enough, and was justified by the vociferous cheers which came, in contrary senses, from both sides of the House. It was not a little curious to see Mr. Bright rise to reply, or at least to follow a Liberal member for the West Riding; for one could not fail to remember how often he has had to indorse the sentiments of a member for that constituency, in the person of Mr. Cobden, who himself has been often the panegyrist of this very Lord Goderich, indeed pronouncing him his fittest successor in the seat for the West Riding. However, in an occasional allusion only, Mr. Bright treated his whilom co-opinionist tenderly enough, and then went in for a magnificent oration, which had every merit, except that of being directed immediately to the motion before the House. No doubt it was a comprehensive review of the inner life of politics, and, as it was probably spoken more to the country than to the House, some of its faults of taste were, by so much, to be excused; and if some of the revelations it contained were not new to honourable members, and even to some of the initiated out of the House, they would probably come with the freshness of novelty, pleasant or unpleasant, as the case may be, to the gaping searchers into Parliamentary mysteries. Of his delivery it may be said that, just at first, one apprehended a want of physical vigour; and all through the speech his glances at the clock showed that he had most likely been limited by medical advisers to a certain time. But he managed himself well; pursuing a quiet and level pace till he had got into his stride, when he went genially into the old swinging, jolly sarcasm, which he hurled about broadcast, to the manifest discomfort of his victim. Lord John Russell, sitting just below, with the top of his hat within reach of Mr. Bright's hand, first laughed a ghastly laugh, then fidgetted, at last downright writhed in his seat—his annoyance being proved by his giving notice of his intention to take an opportunity of replying the next evening; while Mr. Horsman, who may be taken as a type of a certain class of memberdom which was very caustically sketched by the orator, could only assume a drowsiness, which could hardly have been indulged in so decidedly, if it had been real, amidst the tumultuous screeching and roaring of the House. Seldom in Parliamentary oratory has such a point been made as when Mr. Bright denounced a member of the late Government as the writer of certain articles in a leading journal, and accompanied the denunciation by turning and looking full in the face of the delinquent. The cheers, the peculiar cheers, which can only be appreciated when heard, were abundantly significant of the feeling of the House with regard to the use of this kind of political capital, and, curiously enough, that very kind of cheer was renewed, as it seemed involuntarily, three or four hours later, when the same right hon. gentleman walked up the floor of the House, which, being unusually clear, placed his person full in view of the whole assembly.

The interest which had been worked up by Mr. Bright exactly to a quarter to seven o'clock went down to zero at once when he ceased, for no one followed him who was worth hearing, even if members had dined; but, as it was, they went away, and hour after hour passed heavily and dully, relieved only by Mr. Ker Seymour's neat bid for the Secretaryship of the Colonies; and the somewhat pointed speech of Mr. Gilpin, who is a weaker and less-refined Bright; and the evident preference evinced by the House for Mr. Maguire over Mr. Labouchere,—a feeling in which any one who knows anything about these candidates for a hearing would fully sympathise, as the member for Dungarvan is always amusing, sometimes original, and often very nearly powerful; and, as on this occasion he was understood to have elaborately prepared a positive oration (which, alas! was never discharged), he would decidedly have enlivened a languishing debate; while Mr. Labouchere, who has been for forty years distinguished as a master of platitude, tempered by ponderous vivacity, was not even noticed by the speaker who followed him, who happened to be only Sir James Graham. What is it that places this most able man and powerful debater in so unsatisfactory an attitude before one's credulity? and why is it that while he extorts from one admiration for consummate ability, admission of the force of his arguments, a full sense of that malicious pleasure which is evoked by brilliant and cutting sarcasm, and every possible tribute to comprehensive grasp of subject as well as mastery dealing with details, and to a delivery which, if peculiar, is yet perfectly adapted to the style and matter of the speech, one never can arrive even for a moment at a feeling of conviction of belief in the speaker? Sir James quoted Machiavelli in the course of his address. Now, it is exactly the popular notion of what one ought to feel towards the famous Italian politician that comes across one's mind on listening to the member for Carlisle. One illustration of what we mean will perhaps suffice. He commenced with a pathetic allusion to personal sufferings, to shattered nerves and broken spirits, in which every one was prepared to sympathise; and yet it would have taken a microscopic observation to have discovered in the whole speech the slightest trace of the deficiencies which were implied in that deprecatory introduction; and if one was called on to give an opinion, *à peine forte et dure*, one would say that he has not made so powerful a speech, so complete in all its parts, and exhibiting more of his peculiar qualities, since 1843, when the stalwart Knight of Netherby met an able Opposition, once his friends and allies, with a face of flint, and defied Hansard, and all his former speeches and opinions, with the reckless vigour of an avowed free lance in politics.

Perhaps, in the dearth of Palmerstonian debaters, no better choice could have been made to follow Sir James than the ex-Attorney-General, who can say bitter things and argue against hope as well as any man; but by this time a feeling had arisen in the Liberal ranks which had grown up very rapidly during that night's discussion. It was observed that during the whole evening not a single member of the Government, inferior or subordinate, had

even attempted to rise. But one Cabinet Minister had spoken throughout the debate, and scarcely a member behind the Treasury benches had thought it worth his while to take the arguing of the case of the Government out of the hands of the best spokesman among the Liberals. It was beginning to be felt that the game was up. The substance of the despatches just arrived from India was known, and was eagerly seized on as a pretext for getting dozens of perplexed members of the Opposition out of what they thought was a scrape. Now, Sir Richard Bethell is not a popular speaker, even to unruffled memberdom; and he either did not or would not perceive the temper of the House. It was evident that most persons would gladly have had the debate closed at the comparatively early hour at which Sir James Graham concluded, as it was getting tolerably certain that it was practically at an end; and so Sir Richard was received with manifest symptoms of his not being wanted. Thereupon he got angry, and went in heavily for a whole-hog speech, which was just about the most injudicious course that could have been taken at that critical moment. No one, of course, ever gathered any hints from the expression of Lord Palmerston's face (he probably wears a hat with so broad a brim and pulls it down over his forehead in order to aid his impassibility of countenance); but if Sir Richard had taken a sidelong glance at Mr. Cardwell he would have seen the coming discomfiture painted as strongly as it could be on somewhat inexpressive features; and he might have been saved the mortification of knowing that, as the camel's back was breaking fast, he flung the last feather which is proverbially said to complete the catastrophe.

On that eventful evening which saw the end of the great party move of the Session of 1858, members seemed to think it necessary to bring forward in as tangible and palpable a shape as possible the last pretext for refusing to continue the fight, and every one of the defaulters, and nearly every one else, made an elaborate display of the papers containing the latest despatches from India which were said to have the effect of cutting the ground from under Mr. Cardwell's feet: they spread them out as wide as possible, and every gentleman seemed to have assumed a white apron for the occasion. There were evident commotion and restlessness among members of the Opposition, who got into groups and talked eagerly, while the Ministerial supporters ranged themselves quietly into that serried, disciplined rank that they preserved so well during the struggle, and which caused their consensaneous cheers to be so effective. It was at once perceived when the talking began that certain Liberal members had determined to get themselves out of the dilemma—a description of which Mr. White blundered out in his simple, half-witted way; and that Mr. Cardwell's persistence was mere coquetry, which could not be carried on long. The farce of his flitting about and consulting Lord Palmerston—which was carried on while Colonel Sykes was endeavouring to make the meaning of Lord Canning's proclamation clear, by turning it into Hindostani, which he could not retranslate as glibly as might have been expected from a self-constituted linguist—was soon over; and it is doing mere justice to the good feeling of the House to say that the announcement of the withdrawal of the motion was received with a becoming temperance. There was no outburst of triumphant or taunting cheers; but the expression was rather that of the long breath which a man draws when he has escaped from a great peril, and that by no act of his own. Certainly, when Mr. Disraeli first rose, he did his spiriting well. He was, or feigned to be, much moved; his voice was low and tremulous, and there was nothing in his opening sentences to which exception could be taken; but he forgot his usual tact, and went in for a rather long, rambling, retrospective speech, which had the effect of emptying the House even of his own adherents, and which by no means fitly terminated a discussion of the most varied interest, and which involved most vital consequences to parties in Parliament, however little it may have comprehended within it questions which would react favourably either on India or this country.

One peculiarity this occasion is said to have possessed, and that is the extraordinary severity of what is technically termed the "whip." It is said the full number of the House of Commons actually available for voting was scarcely ever so nearly reached, quite 600 members being at hand. As a test of the efforts which were made it may be mentioned that one member made his appearance during the last evening on crutches. After all this party excitement, a very natural inquiry is, whether gentlemen legislators mean now to begin the business of the Session? Having occupied the last four months with their own affairs, will they kindly devote the next two to those of the country?

ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

THE public has had an opportunity during the past week of witnessing a series of successful experiments with a large ice-making machine, the invention of Mr. Harrison, of Geelong, colony of Victoria. The machine—of which we give an engraving—is driven by a ten-horse engine, and has been erected on the premises No. 4, Red Lion-square, for the sole purpose of testing its efficiency prior to its exportation to Australia. The arrangements are but of a temporary nature, and the experiments have been carried on for only a few hours at a time, yet the machine has produced ice at the rate of from 5000 to 6000 lb. per day; and, when permanently fixed and regularly worked, it is expected that the inventor's estimate of 8000 to 10,000 lb. of ice per day will be accomplished.

The refrigeration is produced by the evaporation of ether in a vacuum; and the peculiarity of the invention consists in the arrangements for evaporating the ether at a low temperature, and condensing it at a higher, precisely the reverse of ordinary evaporating processes. The ether is contained in air-tight vessels, relieved from the pressure of the atmosphere. The cylinder in the centre of the apparatus is fitted with valves, so that each stroke of the piston withdraws a quantity of ether vapour from the left-hand vessels, and forces it into a condensing vessel on the right hand. Where the vapour is raised an intense cold is produced; where it is condensed a corresponding degree of heat is evolved. The ether, after resuming the liquid state, returns by a self-regulating valve to the evaporating vessel, and the process thus continues uninterruptedly, without requiring any attention, and without the slightest waste of material. Indeed, as the pressure inside the vessels is less than the outside atmospheric pressure, it is an impossibility that any ether can escape.

The evaporating vessel is simply a tubular boiler. This is not a misnomer, for the ether actually boils in it at a temperature (if required) fifty degrees below the freezing point. The cold produced is utilised by means of a stream of salt water, which does not itself freeze at the temperature required for ice-making, but carries the cold to the vessels containing the fresh water intended for conversion into ice. This part of the apparatus consists of a trough twenty feet in length, fitted with sixty-one freezing-moulds, over the outside surfaces of which the cold salt water circulates in a continued stream. After having thus parted with its cooling power, it is returned to the refrigerating vessel, and again passed through the tubes of the boiler. There is thus a continued and regular circulation of this fluid, similar to that of the ether, the whole bearing a remote resemblance to the double circulation of the blood. It is found that the number of freezing-moulds is not nearly sufficient, and that the machine will be worked with more advantage if the number be doubled.

The ice can be made of any required shape or thickness. It is at present turned out in slabs eighteen inches square on the sides, and an inch and a half thick. These slabs can be placed together, so

as to form blocks of any thickness. The ice formed rapidly at the coldest end of the trough is white and opaque, while that formed slowly at the lower end is more transparent. By increasing the dimensions of this trough, and thus ensuring more uniformity of action, the ice will be transparent throughout. The relative excellence of white ice and clear ice is a debatable point. The white, although actually colder when formed, melts more rapidly than the clear ice—a drawback when the ice has to be kept, but an advantage when it is to be used.

The expense of the process is simply that of the motive power. In the process itself there is no waste or expenditure of anything except water. An ordinary steam-engine of ten-horse power consumes a ton of coals per day, and the product in ice will be four to five tons. The removal of the ice when formed, and refilling the moulds with water, are the only parts of the operation requiring the services of an attendant. The whole expense of making ice in London, including interest on capital, &c., will be considerably less than ten shillings per ton.

It is in hot climates, however, that the full value of the invention will be felt. Ice within the tropics will soon be looked upon as a necessary of life, as much so at least as fuel is a necessary in the winter of temperate regions. The preparation of cooling drinks is one of the least important of its uses; the preservation of animal food and the cooling of apartments will be the most important.

The process is applicable to many other purposes, however, such as the cooling of worts, a matter sometimes of great difficulty and expense even in London. The inventor estimates the expense of cooling a barrel of worts from 75 degrees to 55 degrees at 14d. The salting of provisions in warm weather is also a great difficulty, sometimes almost an impossibility. By this machine the brine and the meat itself can be brought to the temperature best suited for success. But perhaps the most beneficial application of the process will be to the cooling of rooms in hospitals, &c., in tropical regions. The fearful mortality arising from the prevalence of fevers in an atmosphere ranging from 80 deg. to 100 deg. can only be checked by treating the patients in cool apartments. It is evident that buildings can be cooled in the same manner as that in which they are now warmed—by the circulation of water in pipes. The cooling of the water for this purpose will (supposing the estimate for cooling worts to be correct) cost only a few pence per barrel.

Mr. Harrison's first machine was made in Geelong in 1855, but from the inferiority of colonial workmanship the trial was a failure. Discomfited, but not disheartened, he came to England, and has achieved success. He has wisely refrained from bringing his invention prominently into notice until he has had it fairly tested both on a small and a large scale. The machine now completed was constructed by Mr. Siebe, of Denmark-street, Soho.

THE MILLAR "SCHOMBERG" TESTIMONIAL.

THIS splendid memorial casket is about to be forwarded to our antipodes (having been produced under the direction of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society of Great Britain) for presentation to Mr. John Millar, architect and civil engineer, of Ulsterville, Belfast, and Geelong, Australia, to be given by Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief of Victoria, to whom it will be consigned, with a request that he will present the same in their name to Mr. John Millar, in such a manner as may appear best to his Excellency. The casket is in remembrance of Mr. Millar's heroic conduct on board the *Schomberg* emigration-ship, wrecked on the Australian coast on the night of the 26th December, 1855, and his unwearied exertions on the following days, risking his own life in saving his fellow-passengers. The casket (which contains the gold medal awarded by the society, and an unique set of mathematical instruments, &c.) is composed of ebony and bronze, with gilt decorations, the centre of the lid bearing a representation of the wreck, within a wreath, with the motto, "Palmarum qui meruit ferat;" whilst around runs a cable, inclosing at the corners, beneath seashells, the monogram "I.M.," and this quotation from the book of Job:—"The blessing of Him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy." The corners are supported by boldly-modelled scrolls, whence spring wave ornaments. In front of the casket, in the centre, is the common seal of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society of Great Britain; and on each side are shields with nautical emblems, bearing inscriptions commemorative of the heroic deed. At the ends are ropelike handles and conventional seaweed ornaments. This beautiful testimonial was designed by John Leighton, F.S.A.—perhaps as well known by the sobriquet of "Luke Limner."

At the general meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, on Friday, May 21st, held at Willis's Rooms, which was presided over by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, this casket was the admiration of all, and was presented, with the gold medal and silver medals, to be forwarded to Mr. Dixon and the two seamen who accompanied Mr. Millar in the boat in search of a place to land the people. It was reported at the meeting that the above-named society had granted during the past year five gold medals, twenty-seven silver medals, and various sums in money, for exertions in the saving of life from shipwreck on the high seas and coasts of the colonies; besides clothing, boarding, and forwarding home 4133 shipwrecked persons and 2980 widows and orphans, making a total of 7113 persons, who were promptly relieved in their extremity by the society's five hundred honorary agents around the coasts of the United Kingdom.

THE LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART NIGHTLY REFUGE FOR THE HOUSELESS POOR.

ON the decease of the late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, in November, 1854, the general regret was succeeded by a desire to perpetuate, by some suitable testimonial, the memory of one whose time and energies had long been devoted to the redress of wrong and the relief of suffering. With this object, a sum of £1400 was subscribed, which, after most careful consideration, the committee of the Testimonial Fund decided to devote to the rebuilding and improvement of the North-west Nightly Refuge for the Houseless Poor situated in Market-street, Edgware-road, which should bear the name of the lamented nobleman, and be adorned with his bust. This object was chosen in preference to any other proposed, for the following among other reasons:—It had been taken up by himself shortly before his death, with even more than his usual zeal and perseverance, as one of peculiar interest; it served especially to symbolise his character, which was essentially that of the friend of the friendless. By the number to be relieved it proposed to achieve the largest amount of good in proportion to the sum at the disposal of the committee; and the nature and aim of its operations, which offer a crust of bread and a night's shelter, during the winter season, to the houseless wanderer in the streets of London, seemed, by the general sympathy to which such an object appeals, and which it has always hitherto elicited, to afford the best security for the permanence of the institution, which was attainable without the possession of a fixed endowment. In accordance with this decision of the committee, the building has been re-constructed in a very substantial manner. It contains large and well-ventilated sitting and sleeping rooms, with baths and lavatories, an abundant supply of water, and other suitable accommodations. When not needed as a nightly refuge, it meets the useful object of affording a decent lodging-house, at a moderate rent, to respectable single men, whose payments contribute to the primary purpose.

Although the most scrupulous economy has been exercised in the outlay, various incidental expenses have been found indispensable, which leave a debt of about £300. For the purpose of discharging this debt, and of raising a small fund to prevent the institution from being at the outset, and with some immediately pressing claims, entirely dependent upon voluntary support, the committee have determined to appeal to the public, and more particularly to the friends of the late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, and the admirers of his benevolent character. The committee will be much obliged by any subscriptions being transmitted to the secretary, Mr. John Healy, 43, Bedford-row; or to the bankers of the "Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart Testimonial Fund," at the Union Bank, Argyle-place, Regent-street.

From the fourth annual report of the committee we extract the following particulars:—"The numbers of destitute persons who took shelter during the winter months within the walls of this refuge

(Continued on page 548.)

THE NEW FRENCH MUSLINS.—The Patterns surpass any ever introduced into this country. The variety of FLOUNCED MUSLINS is excellent. Patterns sent post-free.
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READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES.
4s. 9d., elegant design, Plain, flounced, and double skirt, with Jacket complete, Colour warranted fast.
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Last year's at ridiculous prices for such goods.
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WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA JACKETS.—The prettiest Shape in this very elegant article ever produced, and most becoming to the figure. Price 12s. 9d.
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A drawing sent post-free.
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FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.
The prettiest White Muslin Jacket ever produced; it is trimmed with ribbons. To be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure.
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THE BLACK LACE JACKET.
Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme. Price 12s. 9d.
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THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET.
A very pretty Shape, just from Paris.
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FRENCH CAMBRIC DRESSES.
Our New Patterns are exceedingly choice and are not to be had elsewhere: they are made up for morning wear in Paris. So pretty a breakfast dress is rarely to be seen. Patterns post-free.
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The price, made up, is 12s. 9d.
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A PERFECT LADY'S DRESS for SPRING
AT A SINGULARLY LOW PRICE.
A simple Check. The material is Cashmere, with rich Duquesne side trimming in French-blue, Nut-brown, Black, Violet, and the New Green, edged with Velvet.
The skirt is made and lined throughout, the material for Bodice included.
Price 12s. 9d.
The additional charge for making the Bodice, One Shilling.
A drawing of the dress sent post-free.
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A GEM.
OUR NEW GUINEA FRENCH MANTLE.
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LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Needle of Paris, with the new distinct needle. Price is 6d., by post 1s. 6d.; 4s. 9d., the half-dozen, by post 5s. 3d.
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A very pretty shape, cool, graceful, and useful.
Price 4s. 9d.
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SHEPHERD, ABBOTT, and WILLEY, jun. (successors to Messrs. R. Willey and Co.) respectfully beg to announce that they are now selling a large parcel of FRENCH BAREGE DRESSES, purchased at a considerable reduction from the original price.
In addition to the above they have also an extensive stock of SILKS, Fancy Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Ribbons, Laces, Hosiery, Gloves, General Drapery, &c., to which they invite an early inspection.
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FASHIONABLE SCOTCH-SPUN SILKS
for Spring and Summer Dresses, manufactured expressly for Scott & Adie. THE ROYAL TARTAN WAREHOUSE, 115, Regent-street (corner of Vigo-street). Patterns forwarded free.

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BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING WAREHOUSES.—Ladies' Night Dresses, 3 for 6s. 6d.; Chemises, with bands, 3 for 4s. 11d.; Drawers, 3 pair for 3s. 11d.; Slips, tucked, 3 for 3s. 6d.; Children's Underclothing equally as cheap. All work warranted and made of Horrocks's Longcloth; a lower quality kept expressly for outside to India and the colonies. Ladies' Paris Wove Slips, 3s. 11d. per pair; and the newly-invented elastic Corset, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d., not obtainable elsewhere. Infants' Basinetts, handsomely trimmed either with white or chamois, one guinea each. An Illustrated Price List sent free on application.—W. E. TURNER, 68, 69, 70, and 99, Bishopsgate-street Without, London, E.C.

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with beautiful designs for Embroidery or Braiding, in Marcella, Twill, Holland, Nalook, Cambric, Book Muslin, and other materials.
Good shapes.
To fit loose or tight to the figure.
Mrs. WILCOCKSON'S Summer Stock is now ready.
Ladies may send their own measurements, patterns, or materials.
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The Newest Designs, on really good materials, for all kinds of Embroidery and Braiding, their own manufacture, and their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this Company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the Cachemires, is marked in plain figures.
La Compagnie Lyonnaise have established houses at Lyons, Kashmere, Alençon, and Chamois, for the manufacture of Silk Stuffs, Cachemires, and Lace, but they have no successors for sale in any country whatever.

LOCKE'S SCOTCH SPUN SILKS, in all the
Clan and new Fancy Patterns, for Spring and Summer wear. Patterns forwarded free.—The Royal Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouses, 119 and 127, Regent-street.

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RALPH and SON (Holylands), 150, Strand
two doors west of Somerset House; Merchant Tailors, invite the particular attention of Gentlemen and Merchants to their superior DRESS COATS, at £3 3s. to £3 13s. 6d.; their universally-adopted Beaufort Coat, for morning wear, at 2s. 11d. and 3 guineas; Shaped Overcoats, in a variety of novel textures, suited to the present season, produced in the first style; and the Albert Promenade Sleeved Cape, an elegant article, of superior fashion, from the most tasteful materials. All are rendered at most moderate charges, strictly for present payments.

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In every Size and Colour for Ladies and Gentlemen.
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ANY PRICE!!!
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is of glassy appearance, being perfectly transparent, of Barège texture, but much more durable, with two or three deep flounces, produced in Lilac, Silver, Drab, Porcelain Blue, Peach, Islay Green, and Lavender. The colours are very brilliant, and suitable for summer and evening wear.
N.B. Everything required allowed for bodice, trimming, &c., &c.
Address, KUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

N.B. LADIES are respectfully requested to write for Patterns, Postage-free, of the New Silks, Muslins, Bareges, Dross Fabrica, &c., &c., as Messrs. K. and O.'s, in order to avoid Ladies the annoyance and expense of back postage, require those Patterns only returned to them which may be selected from the numerous assortment sent.
Address, KUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
The World-wide Noted Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. per Pair.
Black, White, and Coloured.
A Sample Pair for two extra stamps.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London (corner of Maddox-street).

CUSTOM-HOUSE SEIZURE!
We have been the fortunate Purchasers of 3000 Dozen of the very best Paris Kid Gloves, and are now selling them at 31s. a Dozen.
Every Pair Warranted, and the money returned if not approved.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

LAST YEAR'S MUSLINS,
At half their original cost.
Patterns post-free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

BEST FRENCH BAREGES, 8d. a yard.
Bazarines, 6d. (the newest patterns).
Flounced Bareges and Bazarines.
Beautiful Chintz Colours, from 18s. 6d. the Robe.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

THE NEW ORGANDI MUSLINS,
By the yard, and Flounced.
All of the most recherche and distinguished character.
From 10s. 6d. the Robe.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING MUSLINS, 4d. a yard.
Bazarines and Bareges, 6d.
Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

ROBES! SKIRTS!! MORNING WRAPPERS!!!
An unbounded variety of the New Mohairs, Cambrics, Muslins, &c., Flounced and Mottled, from 10s. 6d., with Jackets complete.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

MUSLIN JACKETS, 6s. 6d.!!!
Marcella Jackets, 10s. 6d. Lawn Jackets, 4s. 6d.
Bridal Lawn Dresses, from 10s. 6d.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street), London.

2000 TELEGRAM PARASOLS!!!
7s. 6d. each, post-free, usually sold at 10s. 6d.
All colours, with deep fringes.
BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street, London.

ZYBELINE.—This now universally-approved and elegant article for MORNING ATTIRE is in texture of rich appearance, very durable, and particularly adapted for Spring and Summer wear. Obtained "Honourable Mention" at the Paris Exhibition for Women's Fabrics. Patterns free by post. To be had also in shades of Drab and Lavender.
Sole Agents for England,
BUCKNALL and SON, 112, Bold-street, Liverpool.

ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Goods for 1858.—20,000 yards of Organdi and French Muslins are now offering at 2s. 11d. the Dress of eight yards; or any length cut at 4d. per yard. They are beautiful goods, fast colours, and cannot be replaced at 1s. per yard. Merchants and wholesale buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free.
HOOPER, Muslin Printer, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped and Checked
Glaced, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards, and worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 25.

SPANISH MANTILLAS.—These most graceful and elegant Mantles, from 15s. each.
BLACK LACE FLOUNCES, from 30s. the full set, the best material.
BRIDAL SQUARES, richly worked, from 13s. each; at URLING'S, 224, Regent-street.

SPANISH MANTILLAS.
A large case of these distinguished Mantles just imported direct from Barcelona.
Three to Twenty-two Guineas.
EVENING and BALL DRESSES.
Exclusive Novelties in Evening Costume from the first modistes in Paris (the skirts finished).
The New Crystal Evening Dress, in all colours, One Guinea.

SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, FRIAR-STREET, SOHO.

EIDER-DOWN PETTICOATS.—W. H. BATSON and CO.'S Stock is replete with every description of Ladies' Quilted Petticoats for all seasons.
List of Prices on application, 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

CRINOLINE PETTICOATS, made of the best materials and in the newest style, may be had of W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Maddox-street, Regent-street.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED
CLOAKS and RIDING JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of material and prices sent post-free.—J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas.
Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.
53, Baker-street.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTE
2½ Guineas.
Baskets to match, One Guinea.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS
Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d.
White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea.
Real Balbriggan Hosiery.
Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

LADIES' RIDING TROUSER
Chamois Leather, with black feet.
53, Baker-street.
W. G. TAYLOR.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE
GIRLS, 2½ Guineas.
Ladies' Riding Habits, 5½ to 8 Guineas.
W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

VALENCIENNES LACE.—The latest imitation, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real French, will wash and wear equally well, and can be sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free.—BAKER and DOWDEN, 17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

ORIENTAL APPLIQUE PATENTED.
This new and effective Needlework may now be had of all Berlin Repositories in town or country.

NEW CHEAP SILKS, at PETER ROBINSON'S.
Striped Silks, at £1 3s. 9d. £1 7s. 9d. £1 13s. 9d.
Checked Silks, at 1 5s. 6d. 1 9s. 6d. 1 15s. 6d.
Rayadure Bar Silks, at 1 7s. 9d. 1 10s. 9d. 1 17s. 9d.
Plain Silks, at 1 7s. 9d. 1 10s. 9d. 1 17s. 9d.
Extra Rich Silks, at 3 2s. 9d. 3 5s. 9d. 3 10s. 9d.
Indian Silks, at 1 1s. 0d. 1 3s. 9d. 1 5s. 9d.
Chamois Silks, at 2 2s. 9d. 2 5s. 9d. 2 10s. 9d.
Satin Bar Silks, at 2 2s. 9d. 2 5s. 9d. 2 10s. 9d.
Flounced Silks, at 2 2s. 9d. 2 5s. 9d. 2 10s. 9d.
Extra Rich Silks, at 4 7s. 9d. 4 10s. 9d. 4 15s. 9d.
Patterns sent post-free.
Address, Peter Robinson, Silkmercer, Nos. 103, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street, W.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY
MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, London.
Black Bareges, in new and improved makes, that will not tear. Also the Craple Bareges, so universally admired for its lightness, strength, and durability. Patterns free.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY
MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Half-Mourning Materials in a great variety of new patterns and textures. Patterns free per post.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY
MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
Mourning Mantles from 1 to 5 Guineas; Mourning Bonnets from 10s. 6d. to 2 Guineas; Mourning Skirts from 1 to 10 Guineas.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY
MOURNING WAREHOUSE.
Black Silks much cheaper than heretofore. Patterns of all the new makes free per post. Capital qualities at 30s., 35s., 42s., 45s., 50s., and 60s., to the richest goods.

FAMILY MOURNING, at moderate charges.
Skirts trimmed deeply with crape, from 30s. upwards to the richest quality, with Mantles and Bonnets to match. Families would effect a great saving by sending their orders direct to this Warehouse, as all orders are supplied on the most reasonable terms. Mourning of every description kept ready made, and dispatched to any part of town or country at a moment's notice.
Dressmaking at very moderate charges, and the wear of every article guaranteed.
At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH of NEW SILKS just bought for immediate Cash, and now on Sale, at BEECH and BERRALL'S, THE BEEHIVE, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.
The above comprise all the novelties of the Season, in Flounces, Robe à Quille, Chemise, Broché, Checked, Striped, and Glacé Silks, at the following reduced prices:—
1275 Robes for 2 and 3 Flounces (various), 49s. 6d. to 54 Guineas.
900 Chemise, Striped, Checked, and Glacé, 21s. 6d. to 24 Guineas.
Black and Half-Mourning ditto, in great variety.
Patterns of the above forwarded post-free.

BEECH and BERRALL, the BEEHIVE,
63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.
are now selling, much under last month's prices,
1600 Flounced and Plain Muslin, Barege, and Balzarine Dresses, at 6s. 11d., 9s. 11d., to 21s. 6d. the Full Dress.
N.B. Patterns for inspection post-free.

RIDING HABITS.—Ladies may have a Habit made at Messrs. NICOLL'S, of Highland Cloth, shower-proof, and otherwise adapted for morning exercise, the cost being Three Guineas. Specimens, with "Fantaisie de Chasse," lined chamois leather, for ladies, are shown by female attendants.—WARWICK HOUSE, 112, Regent-street.

BERDOE'S UNIVERSAL CAPES.—These popular garments are impervious to rain, yet perfectly ventilating. Their extensive sale is their best recommendation.—99, New Bond-street, and 69, Cornhill. N.B. North side.

LADIES' FIRST-CLASS ELASTIC
BOOTS, at MODERATE PRICES.—Paris Kid Elastic Boots, military heels, 14s. 6d. Illustrated price Catalogues sent post-free.—THOMAS D. MAKSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

PARASOLS.
The greatest novelty in Parasols is the "TARTAN," price 20s., to be had only of the Patentes, W. and J. SANGSTER, Manufacturers to her Majesty, and H.R.H. the Princess Royal.
Parasols made of Irish Lace, also in Lyons Silks, of the most magnificent patterns.
W. and J. SANGSTER,
140, Regent-street; 75, Chancery-lane;
94, Fleet-street; 10, Royal Exchange.
N.B.—Parasols for general use from 7s. 6d. each.

MECHI'S DRESSING CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS—112, Regent-street, and 4, Leadenhall-street, London. Brooms, vases, pearl and ivory work, mediæval manufactures, dressing bags and dressing cases, toilet cases, work boxes and work tables, inkstands, fans; the largest stock in England of papier-mâché elegances, writing desks, envelope cases, despatch boxes, bagatelle, backgammon, and chess tables. The premises in Regent-street extend fifty yards into Glasshouse-street, and are worthy of inspection as a specimen of elegant outfit. Everything for the work and dressing tables—best tooth brushes, 9d. each; best steel scissors and penknives, 1s. each. The usual supply of first-rate cutlery, razors, strap strops, needles, &c., for which Mr. Mechi's establishments have been so long famed.

ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
of Patent Portmanteaus, Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, and Travelling Bags, with square opening, by post, for two stamps.—J. W. and T. ALLEN, Manufacturers, 18 and 21, Strand, W.C.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES,
188, Strand.
Catalogue post-free.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION is produced by GOWLAND'S LOTION.—Ladies visiting the seaside and Races, or exposed to the heat of the sun and dust, will immediately, on the application of this celebrated preparation (established 101 years), experience its extraordinary genial qualities. It produces and sustains great Purity and Delicacy of Complexion; removes Freckles, Tan, and Redness; and is recommended in preference to any other preparation by the medical profession.—Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Half-pints, 3s. 6d.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA, acknowledged for 30 years to be the most effectual remedy produced for Rupture, Hemorrhoids, Itch, and Promoting the Growth of Winklers and Mustachios. In bottles, 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. Wholesale and retail, 13, Wellington-street, North (seven doors from the Strand).

PIESSE and LUBIN'S HUNGARY WATER.
This Scent refreshes the memory and invigorates the brain. Its great volatility cools the surrounding air. 2s. Bottle; 10s. cases of six.—2, New Bond-street, London.

DESTROYER of HAIR, 248, High Holborn
(opposite Day and Martin's).—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes hair from the face without affecting the skin. 3s. 6d. per bottle; free, 54 stamps, in blank wrappers.

GREY HAIR, 248, High Holborn (opposite Day and Martin's).—ALEX. ROSS'S HAIR DYE produces easily a light or dark colour. 3s. 6d., 6s., and 10s. 6d.; sent free, same day as ordered, in blank wrappers, for 54 stamps.

WIGS, 248, High Holborn (opposite Day and Martin's).—ALEX. ROSS'S WIGS are perfectly natural in appearance. Sent free per post for 41 10s. For self-measurement the circumference of the head required only.

SOUND and WHITE TEETH are indispensable to Personal Attraction and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, prepared from Oriental Herbs, with unusual care. This unique compound will eradicate all tartar and concretions, and impart a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface. remove spots of incipient decay, render the gums firm and red, fix the teeth firmly in the sockets, and, from its aromatic essence, impart sweetness and purity to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box.
CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Odonto" are on the Label, and "A. Rowland and Sons," 20, Hatton-garden, on the Government stamp. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.—A new and original invention of Chemically-prepared WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. All sharp edges are avoided, and no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a perfect fit secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSLEY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, London, and 14, Gay-street, Bath.

BEST TEETH ONLY.—MR. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, supplies these Artificial Teeth, with his invaluable Patented Improvements (described in his Treatise, post-free, 1s.), at unprecedented low charges.—318, Regent-street (opposite the Polytechnic).

TEETH.—A Treatise on their Preservation and Painless Method of Supplying their Loss sent gratis, by Messrs. READ, Surgeon-Dentists, 8, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; and 3, Broad-street-buildings, City. A Tooth, 5s.; a set, 42 10s. A complete set, upper or lower, on gold plate, 45s.

CENTRAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
90, Cannon-street West (corner of Dowgate-hill), City.—Messrs. CUTTON and WALL.—The most perfect arrangements of Light and most artistic Pictures in London. Photographs, plain and coloured, by the first artists in the profession. The new American Ambrotype, coloured, in frame or case complete, from 7s. 6d. Specimens may be seen at the Photographic Exhibition.

TO LADIES.—Subscribers of 21s. per SCOPIC SLIDES, 25, Fenchurch-lane, London, two doors from the Mansion House, may borrow both Stereoscopic and Slides, and exchange them from time to time, without charge, upon the plan of a Circulating Library. Country subscribers can exchange their slides by book post for 7d. each way. Prospectuses gratis. Catalogues post-free for 6 postage-stamps. Slides lent on hire to non-subscribers, and new works constantly added.

GUARANTEED PICTURES by LIVING
ARTISTS for SALE at MORBY'S Frame Manufactory, 63, Bishopsgate-street Within—viz., Niamana, Wympner, Collingwood Smith, Biddle, Percy, Cole, Hayes, Chayer, Hall, Bennett, Rose, Abelson, Armfield, Meadows, Shalders, Mogford, Wainwright, Bromley, &c.

GEOLOGY and MINERALOGY.
Elementary COLLECTION, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had from T. W. Guinness to One Hundred, also Single Specimens, of J. TENNANT, 149, Strand, London.

OPERA GLASSES, in every variety of size
and price. Some superb specimens of Viennese manufacture, suitable for Wedding or Birthday Presents, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23, New Bond-street, Corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent to Voigtlander, Vienna.

MUTINY IN INDIA.—Military Field Glasses and Telescopes of matchless quality, combining the very latest improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street. N.B. Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, £2 2s.; Students', £3 12s. 6d. "Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive one especially."—Household Words, No. 345. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S BOTANICAL MICROSCOPES, packed in mahogany case, with three Powers, Condenser, Focuser, and two Slides, will show the Animalcule in Water. Price 18s. 6d.—Address: Joseph Amadio, 7, Throgmorton-street. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes. "It is marvellously cheap, and will do everything which the lover of nature can wish to accomplish, either at home or in the open air."—The Field, June 6, 1857.

CELEBRATED CANTERBURY PUNCH
for picnics, dessert, or in food water, with a cigar. One dozen of this delicious beverage sent free to London, champagne and bottles included, on receipt of post-office order for 25s., payable to T. P. DE LASAUX, Wine-merchant, Canterbury.

ANDREWS'S DUBLIN WHISKY.—One dozen bottles (2 gallons) of Andrews's finest old Dublin Whisky forwarded carriage-paid to every railway station in England on receipt of a post-office order for 40s., payable to ANDREWS and CO., 19, 20, 21, and 22, Dame-street, Dublin.

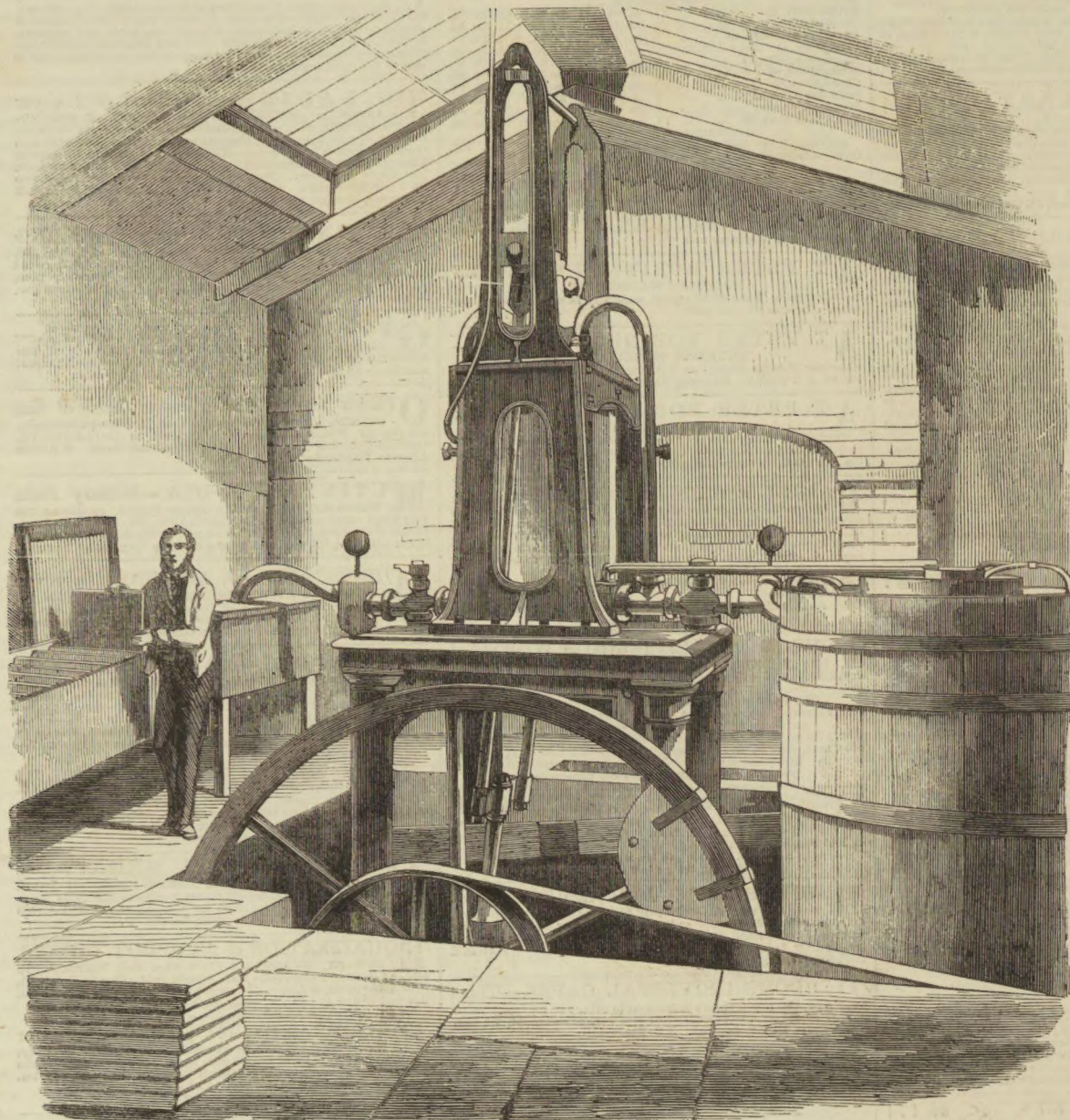
EQUALISATION of the SPIRIT DUTIES.
BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO.'S Pure Malt WHISKY. In cases of one dozen each, price 42s. Freight paid either to Holyhead, Bristol, Liverpool, or London, by receiving a post order for the amount. Bewley, Evans, and Co., 23, Mary-street, Dublin.

PURE BRANDY, 16s. per gallon.—Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE, of exquisite flavour and great purity. Identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 25s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16s. per gallon. HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons, 13s., or in one-dozen cases, 25s. each, package included. HENRY BRETT and CO., Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

STOGUMBER MEDICINAL PALE ALE
is brewed with the water from "Harry Hill's Well." It cures disease, and is renovating, reasonable, and delicious. References to the faculty.—B. HOLDEN, 55A, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, sole London agent. H. Watts, Manager, Stogumber, Taunton. Drom brant and triquet wieder, das eue lebensfrohe Wange rosig strahle.

TAYLOR, BROTHERS', HOMOEOPATHIC
COCOA.—This exquisite preparation, combining in an eminent degree the pureness, nutriment, and fine aroma of the fresh nut, is a delicious and wholesome beverage to all, and especially adapted to those under homoeopathic treatment. It agrees with the most delicate and irritable digestive organs, is soothing and agreeable to the

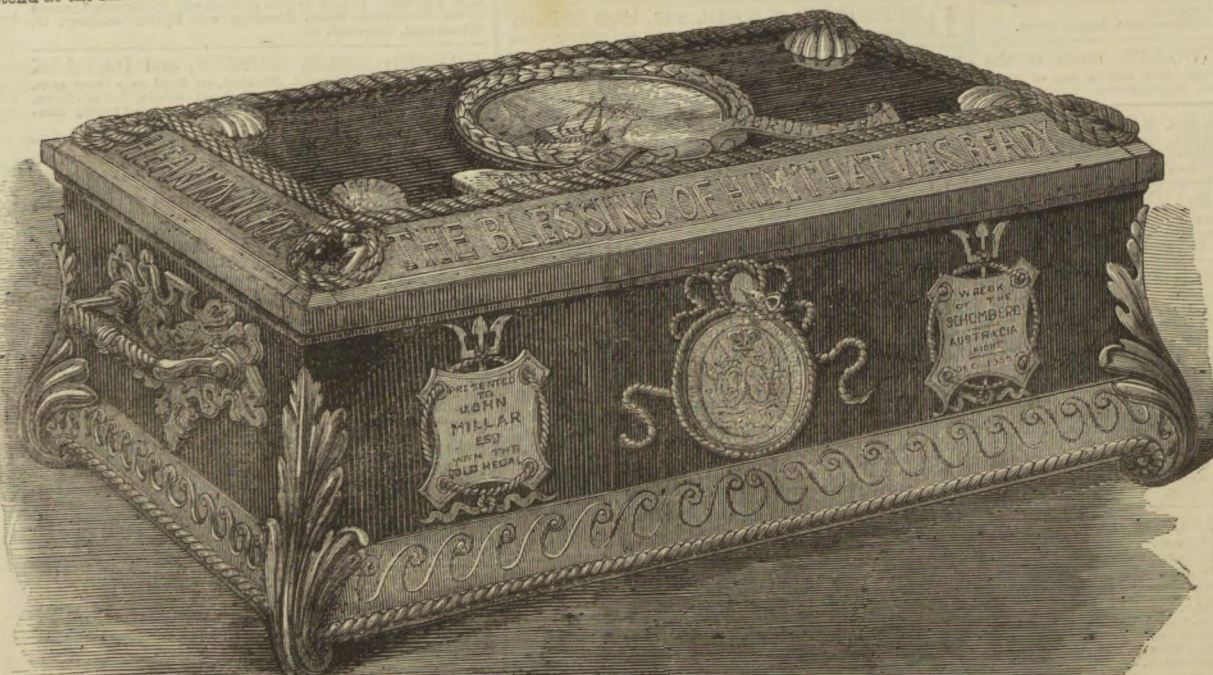


ICE-MAKING MACHINE.—(SEE PAGE 546.)

(Continued from page 546.)
 during the last three seasons are as understated:—Admitted in 1854-5, 4361; 1855-6, 7395; 1856-7, 9274. Of those who sought this temporary shelter last winter, 3570 were women, and 610 children; many of the latter very young, and all suffering indescribably from want and exposure. Great difficulty was experienced in sheltering within the inconvenient walls of the Refuge upwards of 5000 men and 4180 women and children, within about fourteen weeks, averaging nearly 100 every night. Such large numbers of homeless castaways were never contemplated when the house was first opened; and it is a very great relief, therefore, to the committee to be now enabled to inform the supporters of this charity that the joint committee appointed to apply the fund subscribed for erecting a testimonial to the memory of the late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart (to whose active and enlarged benevolence the institution owes its origin) have during the last summer laid out that fund in reconstructing this refuge building in such manner as to render it far more suitable and commodious, without in any manner altering its character as a mere nightly refuge for poor outcasts, against whom every other door is closed. Many of the women, and all the children, who nightly seek the shelter of the institution are especially objects of compassion; and the committee respectfully and earnestly solicit the occasional visits of ladies in particular, resident in the locality, during the ensuing winter, who may thus be better enabled to form a judgment how much these poor deserted creatures are objects for their benevolent consideration."
 It is proposed to inaugurate the new building and to fix the bust (which is an excellent likeness in bronze of the deceased nobleman, by an accomplished artist) on Tuesday next, the 1st of June, at half past three, when the committee hope that all who feel interested in the charity may find it convenient to attend at the institution.



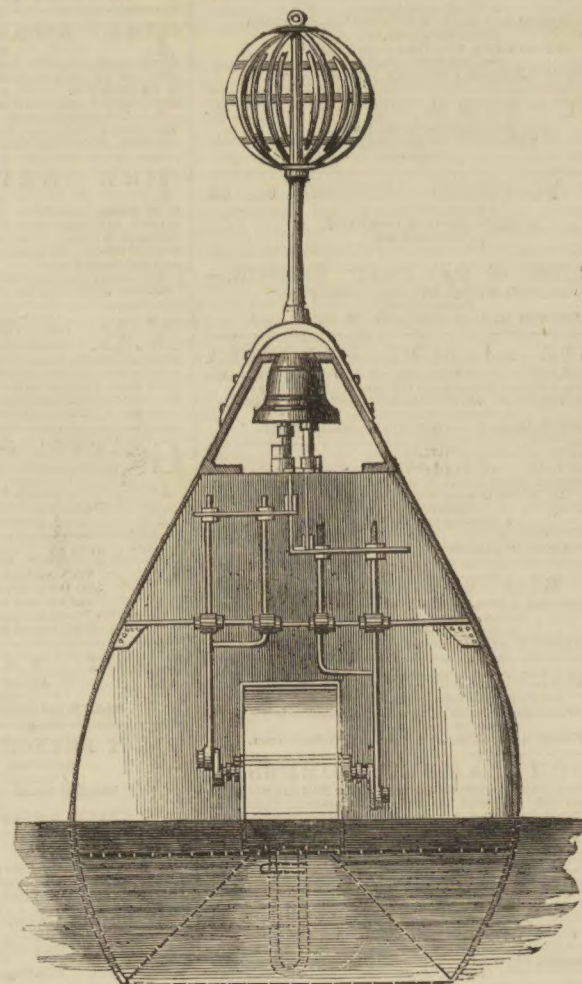
NIGHTLY REFUGE FOR THE HOUSELESS POOR, MARKET-STREET, EDGWARE-ROAD.



THE MILLAR "SCHOMBERG" TESTIMONIAL.—(SEE PAGE 546.)

ALARMS AT SEA.

MR. LENOX, of the firm of Brown, Lenox, and Co., Millwall, has perfected some bell-buoys, for which are claimed some special advantages over other sea-alarms.



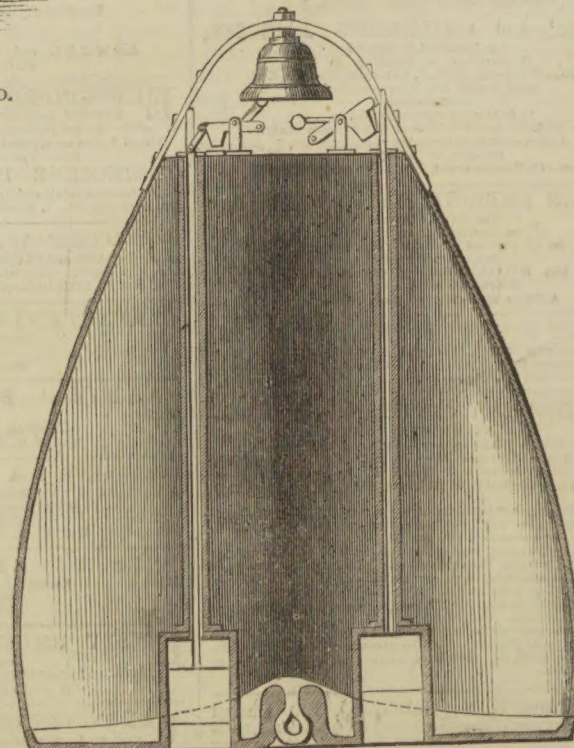
ALARM-BUOY.

These buoys are intended as warning beacons to ships when approaching dangerous shoals or rocks, or to direct vessels into the mouths of tidal harbours in foggy weather, in dead calms, or during dark nights. The buoy represented in the first Engraving has an under-shot water-wheel, with an apparatus, as shown, for ringing the bell; the wheel is turned by the water passing through a trough or pipe, and striking against the lower blades of the wheel, thus setting the apparatus in motion, so that as long as the tide or current runs the bell will ring. The buoy has a fixed rudder, which keeps the mouth of the watercourse to the stream in which it is moored, as near the danger as possible.

The second Engraving represents a can-buoy, moored by the large end, in which are two recesses or chambers, with floats attached to rods passing through tubes in the interior of the buoy; these rods, by the rising and falling of the floats, acted upon by the motion of the buoy, set the apparatus in motion which rings the bell placed on the upper end of the buoy. This alarm is intended to operate where little or no tide or current exists.

Mr. Lenox thus sums up the merits of his invention:—"My bell-buoy differs from all that have hitherto been in use, inasmuch as that they all ring by the motion given to the buoy by the sea, so that they are silent when most wanted, that is, in fogs and dead calms, for with fog the sea is almost always smooth. On the contrary, the calmer the sea and the denser the fog the better will my buoy be heard, because the current running smoothly passes with greater velocity through the trough or tube, turns the water-wheel, and sets the apparatus in motion with more force, and thus obtains from twenty-five to thirty heavy blows a minute upon the bell. The only time it is silent is at the dead low water, or on the top of tide, and these are periods when it is least wanted, for ships bound up or down Channel, without wind to keep them independent of all buoys, will have come to anchor, and thus be safe, until the buoy rings again."

One of Mr. Lenox's buoy-bells is in operation on the Thames, near his works at Millwall, where it rings during a portion of each tide.



ALARM-BUOY.